The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Republican Senators on the Expulsion of Mr. Davis.

Passage of the Deficiency Bill in the House.

Speech by Mr. Kinney, Delegate from Utah.

DECISIONS UNDER THE TARIFF ACT.

Immense Number of Military Nominations Before the Senate.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

We have authority for saying that the statement published in several Northern journals that Gen. BUTLER had succeeded in effecting an exchange of all our paroled prisoners captured previous to Sept. 1, 1863, is incorrect. No such arrangements have been made, nor has Gen. BUTLER prematurely authorized any statement that he has had any such success. That will come in time.

GREAT REBEL RAID PROPOSED.

A letter from a general officer at Knoxville, received here, says that the rebels are gathering together all their cavalry preparatory to a grand raid through Tennessee and Kentucky to get horses and supplies. The rebels need fresh horses for the Spring campaign, as the stock on hand is rapidly becoming worthless. If they are unsuccessful in Kentucky, the writer says they may be tempted to cross the Ohio.

MILITARY NOMINATIONS.

Twelve hundred military nominations burden the table of the Senate Military Committee. The country would be astounded to see how many of these are purely political. Three hundred more are on their way to the committee-room. The favored *Army & Navy Gazette* shows that four Lieutenants are to be made Brigadier-Generals, and a proportionate number of Captains put in the galaxy of fixed stars. It is said that the positive smell of burnt gunpowder is not upon the garments of any of these aspirants.

TRADE RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

Gen. HALLECK having replied in the negative to Secretary CHASE's inquiry as to whether there would be danger of supplies reaching the rebels if trade restrictions were removed from the States of Kentucky and Missouri, Mr. CHASE has prescribed, and the President has sanctioned, regulations opening those States to unrestricted commercial intercourse. The same policy will soon be followed in Delaware and Maryland.

INDEMNIFICATION TO LOYAL CITIZENS.

The House Military Committee had before them to-day the proposition to indemnify Union citizens in the rebel States for losses sustained through the occupation by our armies. The committee very wisely resolved to shelve the matter until after the close of the war.

THE HAMMOND COURT-MARTIAL.

The hospital blanket-contract was ventilated before the Hammond Court-martial to-day. Dr. COX, the Medical Purveyor at Baltimore, was again on the witness stand upon the general question of the cost and transportation of supplies.

NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Mr. ODELL is preparing a bill creating a new judicial district, composed of Kings, Queens and Suffolk Counties.

GEN. BARNES.

Gen. BARNES, recently in command at Norfolk, has been ordered to the Army of the Potomac.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

THE RECENT EMEUTE IN LEE'S ARMY.

The *Evening Republican* has the following:

"It is now certain that a serious *émeute* occurred in the rebel camp near Stevensburgh, on Saturday last. Heavy musketry and artillery firing was heard, inasmuch that a message was sent forward to the cavalry pickets from headquarters, to ascertain what was going on. Deserters who have come in say that a regiment attempted to desert, and a very serious affair occurred. There was some firing on Friday, and the insurrection in camp came to a crisis on Saturday. The cause of JEFF. DAVIS is getting more and more shaky."

DEATH OF THE SWISS CONSUL.

JOHN HITZ, senior Consul-General of Switzerland, died here to-day. He was 67 years of age, and was a native of Switzerland. He has resided in Washington thirty-two years, during eleven of which he has discharged the duties of that office.

COST OF THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

The report of JOHN D. DEFREES, Superintendent of the Public Printing, shows the following results: Money expended for printing, paper and binding, from Oct. 1, 1862, to Sept. 30, 1863, amounts to $1,455,000. The year preceding it cost $549,000, the excess being principally for blanks for the various departments. The amount of printing and binding executed the last year, if paid for at the prices established by the law of 1852, would have cost $378,500 more than has been expended for that purpose by the Government. The Government printing-office was established in March, 1861, since which time, up to Sept. 30, 1863, the printing and binding have cost $584,000 less than it would have cost at the old prices. The report concludes as follows:

"The character of the printing and binding, in material and workmanship, is superior to that furnished under any system which has preceded the present, and the experiment of the Government doing its own work, both as regards its quality and the economy of its cost, may be regarded as completely successful."

THE PROPOSED NAVAL RACE.

The Assistant-Secretary of the Navy to-day addressed the following letter to Messrs. OLIPHANT & Co., of New-York:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 27, 1864.

DEAR SIR: After our conversation on Monday, I met Mr. BAIRD, your engineer, at the Astor House, as agreed upon, and he handed me your note of the 25th inst., naming $12,300 per day, after two weeks' detention, as the price which the owners of *Kin Kiang* require to cover expenses of all kinds before permitting that vessel to run against the *Eutaw*. I handed your note to Capt. COMSTOCK for Mr. BLUNT, with the previous understanding that these gentlemen were to make the attempt to obtain by subscription the sum necessary to pay the expenses of the *Kin Kiang*. I am informed that the amount is considered excessive, and that considerable difficulty will be found in obtaining it. I understand, however, the circumstances under which you are placed, and that the trial is not of your seeking, and loyal people will appreciate the remark of Mr. OLIPHANT that, in a national point of view, his sympathies must be on the side of the *Eutaw*. The *Kin Kiang* is almost the exact tonnage of the *Eutaw*, and has run sixteen knots per hour, and I agree with Mr. BAIRD that no vessel built to run outside of New-York ever exceeded that rate. This extraordinary speed makes me more anxious to have the trial, and I trust parties will come forward and remove the pecuniary difficulty. With this hope I will take the liberty of handing this letter to the press.

Very respectfully, G. V. FOX.

TAX COMMISSIONERS FOR VIRGINIA.

The Senate to-day, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of A. LAWRENCE FOSTER to be Commissioner of the District of Virginia, under the law for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts of the United States.

CHARRED TREASURY NOTES.

After a recent fire, in Iowa, about $10,000 in Treasury notes, which had been deposited in a safe, were found almost in a completely charred mass. These have just been received in Washington to-day. The United States Treasurer, Gen. SPINNER, was personally superintending the examination, to ascertain the precise amount. Owing to the chemical properties of the ink subjected to the action of the fire, the denominations were ascertained, though by the process of careful separation some of them fell to pieces.

DECISIONS ON THE TARIFF.

The following decisions have been made by the Secretary of the Treasury, arising upon appeals by importers from the decisions of Collectors, relating to the proper classification under the Tariff Act of July, 1862, of certain articles of foreign manufacture and production, Bags of American manufacture exported from the United States filled with grain and afterwards imported empty, or exported empty and afterward imported filled with grain, will, as heretofore, be admitted to entry free of duty upon the production of the proof of such origin required by the law and the regulations of the department. An appeal was taken from a decision assessing a duty on pig copper at the rate of two cents per pound on certain regulus of copper imported from Canada, the importer claiming that under the Reciprocity Treaty article was entitled to entry duty free, as copper ore. The Secretary of the Treasury overruled the decision, on the ground that under the Reciprocity Treaty ores of metal of all kinds are entitled to free entry. Jute twine, as distinguished from jute yarn, was properly assessed duty at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem. Manufacturers of jet, the ornamentation not being sufficiently material to change the character of the article, was properly assessed at 35 per cent.

The importer of shingles from Canada claimed that they were not liable to duty under the Reciprocity Treaty.

The Secretary says an inspection of the sample shows the article in question to be manufactured in part by planing, shaving, or a process of manufacture other than rough hewing or shaving, and not introduced in the terms of the treaty, and consequently liable to duty at the rate of 33 centum valorem, certain importers having appealed from assessment.

The duty 35 centum valorem on "Patent cast steel ties," styled by them, "Cast steel locomotive ties in the rough." The Secretary of the Treasury has decided the article to have assumed a shape or proportion indicative of its purpose, and from which it would not be practicable, in the ordinary course of manufacture, to divest it, cannot be said to be "steel in any other form, but must be classified as a partial manufacture, and subject to duty 35 centum valorem.

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

Dispatches received at the Navy Department state, on the night of January 2, the United States steamer *Huron* captured in Doboy Sound, Ga., the British schooner *Silvanus*, of and from Nassau, N. P. On being discovered she attempted to escape, and, paying no attention to a shell fired to bring her to, she was fired into and sunk near the shore. She was about 60 tons register, with a cargo consisting principally of salt, with some whisky and sordage. It was thought that the latter articles might be saved with a favorable tide. The papers found on board, together with the officers and crew and one passenger, (nine in all,) were sent to Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN for disposal.

AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

Lieut.-Col. FRANCIS JORDAN, the newly-appointed State Agent for Pennsylvania, has arrived, and entered upon his duties.

APPOINTMENT.

The President has appointed W. A. MERRIWEATHER United States Marshal for Kentucky, *vice* McDOWELL, resigned.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) introduced a bill providing for the better organization of Indian Affairs in California. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

SALARIES OF INSPECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) introduced a bill to increase the salary of the Inspectors of Customs a sum not exceeding one dollar per day. Passed.

TRANSMISSION OF SOLDIERS' MONEY.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Union,) introduced a bill providing for the safe and speedy transmission of the money from soldiers to their friends and families at home.

The bill details the mode of making allotments which the Paymaster retains in paying off enlisted men and recruits to the allotment commission, who shall be located in the capital of each State, and have the pay of Assistant Paymaster, with one clerk for each fifty regiments under his jurisdiction.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE TAX ON SPIRITS.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) presented a petition from the distillers of Cincinnati in reference to the tax on spirits. Referred to the Finance Committee.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs the following bill: "That hereafter all appointments in the volunteer naval service of the United States shall be submitted to the Senate for confirmation in the same way and manner as appointments in the regular navy are required to be, and all such appointments hitherto made shall cease and determine at the expiration of sixty days from the time of the return of the vessels in which those holding them are respectively employed."

PROMOTING ENLISTMENTS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the bill to promote enlistments.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) moved to amend the bill by inserting, in lieu of two months' advance pay to colored troops, such bounty, not exceeding two hundred dollars, as the President may direct in the several States. Adopted.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the third section, which frees the mother, wife and children of negro recruits.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) desired to amend the section by applying it only to relatives of slave recruits of disloyal owners.

Mr. GRIMES thought the present law accomplished this. He wished a provision freeing all, as he did not relish the idea of making the men fight for us, and leaving their wives, children and relatives slaves.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Union,) thought the present act a piece of unlawful and disgraceful legislation. What was freedom worth to a soldier without his wife and children. He was in favor of freeing all connected with those fighting our battles.

Mr. HENDERSON had not been engaged in support of Slavery lately, but he would abolish Slavery everywhere if Congress had the power to do it. If Congress had power to pass this bill, it had power to abolish Slavery at once in Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, as an institution which stands in the way of peace. Did the Senator mean to assert that?

Mr. GRIMES had no doubt of it at all. He would vote cheerfully for a bill to this effect.

Mr. HENDERSON was not disposed to go into a discussion of the question as to the powers of the Government during this cruel war. He saw no necessity for this proposed legislation. It was calculated to irritate the loyal people of States which were now perfecting laws of Emancipation. The authorities of the State could amend the statute and get rid of the institution immediately; this would be one of the blessings which would flow from this war against rebellion.

The morning hour having expired the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions to expel Senator DAVIS, with the amendment of Mr. HOWARD, to censure

THE EXPULSION OF SENATOR DAVIS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union) addressed the Senate in reply to Mr. JOHNSON. He characterized the instances cited by him of opposition to the Executive policy yesterday. There was not a parallel to this case: nobody wished to crush the Senator from Kentucky for criticizing the Government to his heart's content in debate. He made reference to the fact of Mr. DAVIS having arraigned his compeer for disloyalty, and said that Mr. DAVIS would not stand a moment in the Senate judged by the rule he would have applied to him. He also referred to the resolution of Mr. DAVIS, which was passed before the Emancipation Proclamation, which he said gave full power to reduce the States to subjection.

Mr. DAVIS said he only meant in cases where the people repudiated the Government, and refused to set up a government for themselves, then it was the province of the military commander to establish a temporary State Government.

Mr. MORRILL said the Senator had introduced more bills for the punishment of treason and the overturning of disloyal State Governments than any other Senator on this floor, and it was absolutely too late to set up for him such a defence as that set up for him by his disclaimer. These resolutions were no words spoken in debate. There was no question before the Senate when they were offered. He adverted to authorities as to the extent of privileges allowed in debate, contending that the resolutions offered were offensive to these privileges.

Mr. HALE said that all efforts to establish a rule limiting debate had and would fail. He looked upon this as an indirect effort to do that which the Senate had heretofore refused to do directly. He had no sympathy with the resolutions of Mr. DAVIS, but declared himself unalterably attached to free discussion. He thought the amendment to censure more mischievous than expulsion. The censure was always followed by a resignation. When the freedom of speech was curtailed in this body no man would express an honest opinion here unless under fear of expulsion. He felt sensitive on this subject, having come here sixteen years ago with hardly a sympathizing Senator on the floor, and if the proposed course had been adopted for his honest expressions in disapproval of the acts of the majority, he would have been expelled. Within a few years there had been others who had occupied his position. The Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) had occupied a position less obnoxious than himself, not because there was any great difference of opinion in their views, but because he (HALE) was the oldest sinner. [Great laughter.] He referred to the Secretary of State, who for years was in a minority here, but was bold and frank in his sentiments of hostility to the policy of the Government. He would class him as one who was almost persuaded to be a Christian. [Laughter.] He said we must forgive something to the spirit of American liberty. Freedom of speech, as WEBSTER said, was a home grant, a fireside right, and he would leave no richer heritage to his children. We should be responsible here to no power but the power which gives us the faculty of speech. In saying this he did not mean that the Executive or the Senate could be wantonly insulted. He had listened to the able arguments of the Senators from Michigan and Maine, but they had failed to convince him that the Senate should censure or expel Mr. DAVIS. It was a declaration of the Apostle of American Democracy. That error should be left free, provided truth were left free to combat with it. Truth was the proper senatorial weapon to use against the resolutions of Mr. DAVIS—freedom of debate should be maintained at all hazards.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) was gratified at the language of Mr. HALE. The proposed action was calculated to strike down free speech and a free press. When the matter was fully sifted, it would be found that there was no occasion for the dismissal or rebuke of his colleague, unless, indeed, it was because he entertained opinions inimical to those of the dominant party. The Senator who feared to sound the alarm of that Administration on the part of the Government, was less than a vassal, and deserved no seat here. It was a patriotic duty imposed on Senators.

Mr. POWELL then proceeded in a lengthy analysis of the resolutions of Mr. DAVIS, contending that the policy therein recommended, if inaugurated, would be, of all others, the most distasteful to the rebels. He animadverted also on the policy of the President, that one truth of the people should shape future State Government as a measure subversive of the principle that majorities should rule. He contended that the States were already in the Union.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) said that it was the great misfortune of the Senator (Mr. POWELL) in being a Democrat to have become imbued with the pestilent theories of CALHOUN, and he naturally fell into association with men who inculcated doctrines leading directly to rebellion. His colleague was brought up in a different and better school, and yet he now desires to shake the hands of men who maligned in life and insulted in death the memory of the Senator's departed leader; and yet he did not think the Senator should be expelled, as we were bound to accept his disclaimer. While he considered the resolutions improper and indecorous, he did not think they should be sufficient cause for his expulsion, or censure, which was paramount to it. The Senator would find in his regrets in the future for his acts a penalty more than equal to his expulsion or censure here.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Union,) had known the Senator as long as he had known himself. He was true and brave, and he would take his interpretation of the meaning of his resolutions in preference to others. He would not vote for his expulsion or censure. He would not strike down free speech here. The party in power owed their position to free speech in the Kansas controversy. He did not fear free discussion. The best way to dispose of the resolutions was to debate and let the country decide on our action. The resolutions did not contain disloyalty as a whole. He had seen the senator one hundred miles from home, with a musket on his shoulder, drilling, to fight his rebel neighbors, and he was to-day an object of persecution at his own home for his loyalty. He knew his vote here would be misrepresented at home; but he had a higher object than to conciliate home sentiment.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) announced his intention to vote against the expulsion or censure. He regretted that the attempt had been made to do either. Senators did various things to gain immortality. Some offer petitions and some memorials; some resolutions, some ovations. The Senator from Kentucky did all of these, which he had a right to do, though it tries the Senate sometimes. He did not think the resolution advising revolt against the war leaders, taken as a whole, subject to the construction put upon it, though it might be made treasonable. If it were offensive, the disclaimer of the Senator was enough. He felt bound to look at the Senator's previous history to judge of his present convictions. He believed him to be a loyal man. He considered the resolutions of the Senator as a very violent and intemperate stump speech against the Government. But to expel him would be an acknowledgment of our inability to meet and refute his arguments. He would give the largest liberty to comment on the acts of this or any Administration.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

IMPROVED RAILROAD FACILITIES.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, (Union,) presented a series of resolutions from the Legislature of that State, asking for improved railroad facilities between New-York and Washington.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

The House agreed to the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole, including that appropriating $25,000 for the completion of the Philadelphia Post-office.

The Clerk having read the amendment providing that no money shall be expended on the Capitol extension or Treasury continuation, excepting what may be necessary to protect these buildings from injury,

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) asked whether it was wise economy just now, when the work was nearly completed, to discharge the artists and workmen, who would be thrown upon the world, to the distress of themselves and families. There was no more creditable work in any nation than the Capitol; it was a model of the kind. On the ground of humanity, pride and economy, he trusted the House would disagree to the amendment.

The House refused to concur in the amendment—56 against 71.

[The appropriation for the Capitol is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and for the Treasury extension two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.]

On motion of Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, (Union,) an amendment was adopted appropriating ten thousand dollars for the repair of wharves and machine shops at Key West.

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill was then passed, only four members voting against it, viz.:

NAYS—W. J. Allen, Chanler, Stiles, and Ben. Wood.

REIMBURSEMENT OF STATE WAR EXPENSES.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means, offered an amendment appropriating ten millions of dollars to defray the expenses of raising and equipping volunteers in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri to repel invasion by guerrillas, &c.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) objected to the amendment as out of order.

Mr. KINNEY, Delegate from Utah, took occasion to reply to part of FERNANDO WOOD's speech delivered yesterday in relation to people of that territory. The gentleman introduced himself here by offering a resolution declaring the war to be inhuman and cruel, thus expressing sympathy with the worst rebellion of which the world has knowledge. Had it come to this, that a man can stand up in this hall and pronounce the war a hellish crusade for blood? Crusade, indeed, for a man to defend himself against an assassin, to defend his wife, daughter and children from the midnight murderer. There could be but one answer to this. The people he (KINNEY) represented are all loyal, and the gentleman had no sympathy with loyalty. The gentleman called the Mormons profligates, outcasts, and characterized them as always disloyal. He hurled back this accusation, pronounced it false. They never have been in rebellion against the United States. As the former Chief Justice of Utah, he could say they have always been submissive to the laws, and loyal to the Constitution and the Government. The formidable military force sent to Utah at an expense of fifty millions of dollars, while the traitor FLOYD was Secretary of War under BUCHANAN, was for the purpose of inaugurating the state of affairs now existing, namely, to prepare the way for rebellion, and to thus weaken the North. Utah has never been in rebellion, and the people there are not, as the gentleman is, in sympathy with the rebels. It was said that the recent riots in New-York, by which the streets flowed with the blood of innocent women and children, rested, to a great extent, on the shoulders of the gentleman. When vessels were detained at New-York with arms for the rebels, did not the gentleman telegraph to the Governor of Georgia that he regretted exceedingly that he had not the power to release these ships? Were members here to listen to sentiments from the gentleman breathing treason? If he (KINNEY) were a member of this House, the first thing he would do would be to introduce a resolution to expel the gentleman for expressing treasonable sentiments.

FERNANDO WOOD replied, saying that in his speech of yesterday it became necessary to refer to the practice of the Government in appointing commissioners to treat with the rebels in arms against the Government, and in this connection, he adverted to the Mormon rebellion. By this he had no expectation of exciting the ire of the Delegate from Utah. What he said was gathered from the Executive documents. He was exceedingly careful not to refer to what the Republicans called the foul institution of Slavery, and to what the Chicago platform characterized as the other twin relic of barbarism, namely polygamy. He would refer the Delegate to the report of the Secretary of War made to President BUCHANAN, in which it was stated that it became necessary to send an army to Utah under Gen. JOE JOHNSTON and commissioners in the persons of Gov. POWELL and Maj. MCCULLOCH, to treat with the rebels. These commissioners did proceed to Utah, and met the commissioners appointed on the other side, and amicably adjusted the question at issue. The General had asked him whether he did not, when Mayor of New-York, send a communication to the Governor of Georgia, regretting that arms and munitions had been stopped at New-York. He thanked the gentleman for favoring him with an opportunity to deny most emphatically and positively that there was any foundation for the accusation other than this, namely: Before the commencement of the rebellion the police of New-York stopped the departure of the Savannah steamers with merchandise of every character—not arms, but merchandise. The Governor of Georgia did telegraph him at a time when the communication between the South and New-York was uninterrupted, and wished to know whether it was by his order that the merchandise was stopped *in transitu*. He replied it was not, and that under the laws of New-York, the police was not responsible to the Mayor, and this was all. He did not require to defend his loyalty. He charged any man with falsehood who impugned it, and as to the threat of the gentleman to expel him, he would meet it here and elsewhere, when any one had the temerity to offer a resolution for that purpose.

Mr. SMITHERS, of Delaware, (Union,) during the morning hour, expressed his views on the joint resolution amendatory of the Confiscation Act. He contended for the full power to inflict punishment on traitors. He had no such mawkish sympathy as would induce him to withhold the forfeiture of rebel estates. The permanence of the Union would be well served and guaranteed by visiting on the wicked leaders a confiscation of their estates and political rights, while extending amnesty to the masses who have been deceived, and by bayonets driven into the rebellion. This was no sudden outbreak on the part of the rebels, like the Whisky, or Shay's rebellion. It was not the result of gross wrongs, but a deliberate intention to overthrow a beneficent Government. Such opinions as those of the gentleman from New-York (FERNANDO WOOD) would have the effect of paralyzing the war. The rebels would not have assayed secession if they had not been led to believe that they could go in peace. That gentleman, under the guise of peace, was the most efficient promoter of the war.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Navy Appropriation bill.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) advocated an abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and British Provinces. No part of the people, he said, were contented with it as it now stood. It had proved unfortunate as a contract, and so far as it was a positive or negative revenue measure, was unconstitutional. The advantages of the treaty were only on one side, and among its fruits were not found even gratitude and respect on the part of the Government and dependencies most benefited. Our self respect requires its abrogation. It was time the authority of this House was asserted and vindicated. Secret service money on both sides brought about the consummation of the treaty. He argued at length, insisting it was hostile to the interests of the West and to the other sections. On general principles, and as a question of constitutional and domestic policy, the conclusion is inevitable. The treaty is inevitably, radically wrong, unwise, and ought no longer to be tolerated: and if we analyze it, fact by fact, there would not be found a prop to sustain it one hour. Hence it ought to be terminated.

WILLIAM J. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) made a speech in review of the President's annual message, charging that the President and his advisers were guilty of willful deception in the object and purposes of the war, and had violated the pledges and the platform upon which they succeeded to power. He declared the Administration was unfit to conduct the war or manage its affairs in time of peace. He avowed himself an unconditional Union man, and said the personal cowardice of the Abolitionists restrained them from open rebellion, but their teachings were as baneful and dangerous as the mad ravings of the Southern Secessionists. Over-burdened taxation and evils now upon us were but poor equivalents for the equality of the negro.

Mr. ARNOLD said that speeches like the one just delivered served to prolong the war. He referred to the proceedings of the Democratic mass meeting at Chicago, last June, at which was passed a resolution opposed to carrying on hostilities. If this had been carried out, we would not now have the reopening of the Mississippi and the fall of Port Hudson. The pretended friends of peace would paralyze the military strength and vigor of the Administration, and encourage those who are now fighting against the country to persevere. The war will be ended when all the North unite to crush it out.

The committee rose, and at 4 o'clock the House adjourned.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

For a State bounty of three hundred dollars under the last call.

For the incorporation of the Fire Department of Richmond County.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. ANGEL—Amending the railroad Act by permitting a baggage or freight car to be made up as a part of the train.

Authorizing the Delaware and Lackawana Railroad Company to hold real estate in this State.

By Mr. COLE—Appropriating the remainder of the Canal revenues for rebuilding the locks on the Oneida Lake and Chemung Canals.

Making appropriations for the Canal Debt.

By Mr. ANDREWS—To amend the charter of Poughkeepsie.

To amend the Brooklyn Water Act.

Authorizing the City of Syracuse to borrow money.

By Mr. STRONG—Incorporating the Trustees of the Troy Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. COZANS—To give effect to the resolution of the New-York Common Council relative to the Vanderbilt Pier.

To amend the Quarantine Law.

By Mr. MUNGER—To organize a State Court of Claims.

By Mr. LAIMBEER—For a railroad on the Hunter's Point and Newtown Turnpike.

To regulate the sale of hay and straw.

By Mr. CHRISTIE—Incorporating the Staten Island Savings Bank.

Incorporating the New-York Mortgage Loan Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MURPHY—For dummy engines on the Brooklyn Central Railroad.

Senator MURPHY introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the act in relation to the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes, so as to allow the construction and use of stationary and floating elevators, to any three or more persons who may form themselves into corporations, and such corporations to have all the powers and benefits conferred by the act for the purpose of carrying on the business of constructing, maintaining and using stationary and floating elevators or warehouses for all purposes connected with the trade or commerce in the several kinds of grain.

By Mr. FOLGER—Incorporating the Union Trust Company.

Senator FIELDS introduced a bill naming Pierre C. Talliman, John Clancy, John B. Hawkins, Wm. H. Florence, and Wm. Cauldwell as Commissioners to settle the boundary line between the above counties, and to erect suitable monuments or marks at such places as they shall deem convenient and necessary to prevent future mistake concerning the same.

SEC. 2—Gives the Commissioners power to employ surveyors and other persons to aid in this work, and orders them to report their doings and the expenses attending the same to the Supervisors of the respective counties as soon as possible after the duties are completed.

SEC. 3—Orders that the expenses of said Commissioners shall be borne by the Counties of New-York and Westchester; two-thirds by the County of New-York and one-third by the County of Westchester.

SEC. 4—Directs the Commissioners to meet within two months after the passage of this act, and elect a chairman and secretary from their own body.

SEC. 5—Orders that in case of the death of any of the Commissioners, the Governor shall have power to fill the vacancy. The Commissioners are to receive $5 per day for each day spent in actual service and business of the commission.

Senator LAIMBEER introduced a bill authorizing the Comptroller of the City of New-York to convey to the above society, at private sale, all that piece of ground belonging to the City of New-York adjoining the Orphan Asylum of said society on Seventy-seventh-street, and extending from the westerly line or side of Lexington-avenue, being in extent 130 feet front and rear, by 102 feet 2½ inches deep, to be held by said society upon the same tenure or conditions as the twelve lots of ground heretofore granted to said society.

By Mr. STRONG—Legalizing the Brooklyn Volunteer Bonds.

To control the running of railroads in Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the inspection of gas meters.

Incorporating the Roosevelt Hospital.

The Senate went into Executive Session, after which the Bounty Bill was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CROOK introduced a bill to provide for the extinguishment of fires in Flatbush, L. I.

Mr. REED'S bill to incorporate the Mechanics' Dime Savings Bank, of the City of New-York, is the same as the bill introduced by Mr. FREEMAN last year, with the exception of the Directors. Among the Directors named are A. Gracie, Wm. Hall, Chas. Nettleton, Alex. Wilder, John Graham, John Erskine, Jas. L. Hastie, and some twenty others.

Mr. ECKOFF also introduced a bill legalizing the resolution of the New-York Common Council conveying a certain piece of land to the German Hospital.

Mr. BRYANT'S bill creating a Board of Retrenchment and Control, provides for the nomination by the citizens of the City of New-York paying taxes previous to the 1st of January next, of five persons who shall act as such board.

They shall be so nominated by ballot, eveloped and certified by the Receiver of Taxes, opened by order of the Supreme Court to be canvassed in the office of the Register, by the Recorder, Comptroller, Chamberlain and Register, from two classes of ten nominees—five nominated by the citizens voting on the largest aggregate payments, and five by the largest number of names. From these the Mayor is to choose two of either class, and the fifth at his discretion. Vacancies are filled by the board.

It vests this body with a veto on every resolution or ordinance of the City and County government, to the extent of modifying or denying appropriations, and also with the power of removing heads of departments not elected by the people.

Mr. ECKOFF—For Commissioners of Appeals in he New-York Fire Department.

By Mr. RYAN—To construct a railroad through the Sixth-avenue, Eighth and Tenth, and other streets in New-York.

By Mr. BRYANT—To create a Board of Retrenchment and Control in New-York City.

By Mr. MCNEIL—For a Town Hall in Jamaica.

By Mr. GLEASON—Relative to Schools in Sag Harbor.

By Mr. PLATT—To incorporate a Fire Company in Cold Spring Harbor.

Mr. NEWTON introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a railroad on Thirty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue and certain other streets and avenues in New-York.

Section 1 gives Jerome Finch, Jonathan Cary, Lucius A. White, Jno. B. Harman, Justin L. King, Geo. B. Nelson and Lewis M. Angle power to construct and operate a railroad through the following streets and avenues: Commencing at Thirty-fourth-street, East River, running along Thirty-fourth-street to Third-avenue, thence to Twenty-sixth-street along to Fourth-avenue, along Fourth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, along Fourteenth-street to Sixth-avenue, along to West Tenth-street, along to Hudson-street, thence to Vestry-street, along the latter to West-street, to Canal-street, along Canal to Hudson-street, along to Christopher, thence along to Sixth-avenue, with the necessary turnouts, etc.

By Mr. CURTIS—Relative to referees.

To prohibit Lottery Advertisements.

By the Speaker—To amend the Syracuse City Charter.

By Mr. MCNEIL—To consolidate the New-York Central and Harlem Railroad Companies.

By Mr. THOMPSON—Relative to the Cemetery in Owego.

By Mr. GILLEY—To construct a railway through certain towns in Weschester County.

Also for a railway from the Hudson River to New-Rochelle,

Also to construct a bridge over the Harlem River.

Also relative to the sale of tax lands in Westchester County.

Also for the relief of Woodlawn Cemetery.

By Mr. WARING—To incorporate the New-York and Piedmont Railroad Company.

By Mr. PINCKNEY—Authorizing the Common Council of New-York to supply that City with gas.

By Mr. A. ANDRUS—Relative to paying to the State of New-York city taxes.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—To amend the Excise Law.

Mr. REED'S bill to amend the charter of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company provides that the capital stock of the company may be increased to $2,500 000; that the par value of the shares may be increased to $100; that the company may take inland navigation risks; and that the election of Directors shall take place on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January in each year—the present Directors to retain office till January, 1865.

Mr. STEVENS introduced a bill to provide for the collection of demands against canal boats and other craft navigating the canals of this State, and ordering that whenever a debt shall be contracted within this State by the masters or owners of any vessel, the account of such work done, materials furnished, &c., shall be a lien upon such boats, tackle, apparel and furniture, and shall be preferred to all other liens thereon.

Section 2 orders that such debt shall cease to be a lien at the expiration of 30 days after said debt or the last item thereof was contracted, unless the persons having such debt shall, within that time, file in the office of the Auditor of the Canal Department specifications of the said lien.

CENTRAL PARK RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. RYAN introduced a bill to incorporate the above company, and naming as corporators GEO. W. MARSHALL, MADISON M. MARSHALL, SAMUEL G. PERRY, and others who may become associated with them, to construct a railroad over the following streets in the City of New-York: Commencing at a convenient point at or near the Central Park at Fifty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue, and running thence along Sixth-avenue to Eighth-street; and thence by single track through Eighth-street to Stuyvesant-street to Tenth-street; thence by double track through to Tenth-street Ferry; thence on Tenth-street to Broadway to Ninth-street by single track to Sixth-avenue, together with the necessary connections, turnouts and switches for the proper accommodation of said company.

Fare not to exceed five cents. The other sections of the bill contain the customary provisions of City Railroad Acts.

BILLS PASSED.

Directing the Queens County Clerk to index notices of pendency of action.

To amend the Auburn City Charter.

Relative to the sale of Quarantine lands on Staten Island.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the New-York Blind Mechanics' Association.

Mr. MCCANN called up a resolution to investigate the New-York concert saloons, and moved to amend that the committee do so without charge to the State. Tabled.

Adjourned.

Reception of the One Hundred and Second Regiment, N. Y. V.

The One Hundred and Second New-York Volunteers, that arrived here on Sunday from Chattanooga, was reviewed in front of the City Hall yesterday afternoon by the Mayor and Common Council. After the review, the regiment marched up Broadway to Twenty-third-street; thence to Washington Parade-ground, where it was dismissed. No escort of any kind was furnished to this returned regiment of reënlisted veterans, save the band of the Seventh Regiment. It has been a subject of much regret by the friends of the regiment that no New-York regiments welcomed the men on their arrival in this City. A number of ladies, however, are now employed in raising funds in order to entertain the veterans of the One Hundred and Second at a dinner. The regiment, which now only numbers 200 men, is under command of Capt. STRONAN.

Death of Hon. James B. Clay.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Hon. JAMES B. CLAY, of Kentucky, Ex-Minister to Portugal and ex-member of Congress from the Ashland District, died in this city last night. His remains will leave to-night for Kentucky for interment.

HORRIBLE DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

A Well-Known Citizen Shot Dead by a Jealous Husband—Arrest of the Murderer—Proceedings before the Coroner—An Interesting Letter.

The neighborhood of Grand-street and the Bowery was thrown into a terrible state of excitement at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by the commission of a shocking murder, of which WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS, the well-known Ann-street bill-poster, was the victim. The perpetrator of the homicide was ROBERT C. HAINES, an Englishman, 44 years of age, and a painter by occupation, whose inciting motive seems to have been jealousy. The tragedy occurred on the sidewalk, in front of WILLIAMS' residence, No. 282 Grand-street, where HAINES met his victim as he was coming out from his house. Scarcely five minutes elapsed after the encounter before WILLIAMS was a corpse, having received two balls fired simultaneously from a double-barreled pistol through his brain. The affair created a profound sensation in the part of the City where it occurred, because of the wide acquaintance of WILLIAMS, who has figured quite extensively of late years as a local politician in the lower wards. The evidence taken before the Coroner fully shows that HAINES had serious provocation to the commitial of the murder, his wife having been WILLIAMS' paramour openly for several years.

Officers LUCOS and SMITH arrested HAINES immediately after he had fired the fatal shots, and last evening Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body o WILLIAMS, when testimony, of which the following is the substance of all that is material, was given

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Suit Against the Hoboken Land Improvement Company—Actions for Debt, &c.

We continue up to the 20th inst. statements of the cases argued in the Supreme Court of the United States.

No. 75.—*The Proprietors of the Bridges over the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers, Plaintiffs in Error vs. The Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, Defendants in Error.*—This is a writ of error to the Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of New-Jersey, under the 25th section of the Judiciary Act of 1789. The plaintiffs filed a bill in the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey to restrain the defendants from erecting a bridge over the River Hackensack, on the ground that the erection of such bridge, and the act or the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey of 1860, by which it was authorized, were a breach of a contract entered into by the State with the plaintiffs, and that the Act of 1869 was void under the Constitution of the United States as impairing the obligation of a contract. The plaintiffs claimed that the State of New-Jersey was bound not to authorize or permit any bridge besides that of the plaintiffs, to be erected over the River Hackensack, between its mouth and the mouth of Kingsland's Creek, until the 24th of November, 1889, in virtue of a contract with the plaintiffs under the authority of an act of the Legislature of the State, passed Nov. 24, 1790. That act authorized Commissioners to contract for building bridges over the Hackensack, and provided that those building them should have power to take tolls from man and beast passing over them, and that it should not be lawful for any person whatever to erect any other bridge over that river for ninety-nine years. The Commissioners appointed under that act contracted for the erection of the bridges with Samuel Ogden and his associates, and demised and let the same to those contractors until Nov. 24, 1889, with tolls as fixed in the contract. The Legislature of New-Jersey, by the act of March 7, 1797, created Samuel Ogden and his associates, the lessees in the contract, a corporation, and the plaintiffs allege that they are that corporation. The Legislature, by another act passed March 8, 1860, authorized the defendants to construct a railroad from Newark to Hoboken, and to build bridges over the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers. The defendants located their work and commenced building their bridge over the Hackensack, within the limits mentioned in the 15th section of the act of 1790; that is, below the place where Kingsland's Creek empties into the Hackensack; and this was done without the consent of the plaintiffs, or without condemning the value of their rights.

The answer of the defendants alleged that the act authorizing the building of another bridge was not a violation of any contract made by the Legislature with the plaintiffs, and also insisted that no contract was ever made with any one by the Legislature not to permit bridges within the limits claimed, and that if made it was not legally transferred to the plaintiffs. They also alleged that their structure over the Hackensack was not a "bridge" within the meaning of that term as used in the act of 1790. It is not connected with the shore on either side of the river except by a piece of timber under each rail, and is necessarily so made as to make it impossible for man or beast to cross the river upon the viaduct except in the defendant's cars. The only road between the shores and the structure is two or more rails, each of the width of 2½ inches, and of the height of about 4½ inches, laid and fastened upon timber, the rails being at the distance of four feet asunder. It is impossible for any vehicle or animal to cross the river upon the structure of the defendants, unless upon their railroad cars. No foot passenger can cross it in safety, and it is not intended that foot passengers shall cross it. The structure is a railroad across a river, which it has been decided is not a bridge; a viaduct is not a toll bridge. The plaintiff's structure is a toll bridge. The defendants' viaduct has no pathway for man or beast.

The plaintiffs contend that the contract was against the erection of any other bridge according to the literal and usual meaning of the word, and prohibited not only a bridge of the kind then used for common travel, but also a railroad bridge, a wire suspension bridge, a patent truss bridge, or any other kind of bridge before then unknown, and not only bridges used for passengers and such vehicles as were enumerated in the lease, but omnibuses, cabs, velocipedes, railway cars, mules, goats and other vehicles and animals not named, used or known at the time. This was illustrated by reference to the bridge over Menai Straits and the tubular structure at Montreal, which must be regarded as bridges.

The Court of Chancery of New-Jersey decided that the structure of the defendants was a railroad viaduct, and was not a bridge within the meaning of the Act of 1790. The case was then taken to the Court of Errors and Appeals of that State, which affirmed that decision and refused the injunction which the bill of the plaintiffs asked for. The defendants in error deny the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, on the ground that the record shows no case within the 25th section of the Judicia. Act. The suit was commenced by bill in equity; the Constitution of the United States was not once referred to in any part of the record. The decree was simply that the railroad viaduct was not a bridge within the Act of 1790. To give the Supreme Court of the United States jurisdiction over the decree of a State Court supposed to decide in favor of the validity of a State statute, by the very words of the judiciary act, the statute must have been in dispute, and its validity must have been drawn in question on the ground of being repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, and the decision of the State Court must have been in favor of its validity on that ground. That all these points must appear on the records was decided in Crowell *vs.* Randall, 10 Peters' Rep., 392, and Lawler *vs.* Walker, 14 Howard's Reports, 152. A controversy which turns entirely upon the interpretation of State laws, is exclusively within the jurisdiction of State Courts, if they first acquire jurisdiction, and the Supreme Court of the United States has not appellate power over them. For these reasons, it is urged that the judgment of the State Court should be sustained.

The plaintiffs contend that by the pleadings was drawn in question the validity of the act of the Legislature of New-Jersey, of March 8, 1860, authorizing a bridge to be erected over the Hackensack, they having alleged that that statute impaired the obligation of a contract entered into with them by the State, and that it was therefore void by section 10 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States, and hence that the case came within the 25th section of the Judiciary Act.

No. 98.—*The County of Mercer, in the State of Pennsylvania, Plaintiff in Error, vs. William H. Y. Hackett, Defendant in Error.*—The defendant in error, plaintiff below, a citizen of the State of New-Hampshire, brought an action of debt, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, for the recovery of the amount of certain coupons attached to bonds issued by the Commissioners of Mercer County to the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad Company in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania of May 4, 1852. The plaintiff in error, defendant below, at the trial offered to prove that the provisions of the act in regard to the issue of the bonds were not complied with, but the court refused to admit the testimony, objection being taken to it on the ground that the plaintiff, being a *bona fide* holder for value of the coupons, could not be charged with knowledge of any irregularities or improprieties in the execution of the bonds. Verdict and judgment were given for the plaintiff, and the defendant sued out a writ of error, assigning as an error the refusal of the court below to admit the testimony offered.

No. 99.—*August Siebert, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Pittsburgh, Defendants in Error.*—This is a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In that court, an action of debt was brought on 614 coupons of the City of Pittsburgh, given for its subscription to the stock of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. Upon an agreed case in the court below, a judgment *pro forma* was entered for the defendants without argument, and then a writ of error was issued from the Supreme Court of the United States. Since the case stated was agreed upon, the validity of such bonds and the liability of the municipal corporations to pay them and the coupons attached, has been repeatedly decided, and therefore the Supreme Court is now asked to reverse the judgment below.

No. 100.—*William M. Richardson, a Citizen of the State of Ohio, vs. The County of Lawrence, a Corporation created by the laws of the State of Pennsylvania.*—The plaintiff brought an action of debt in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania on forty-nine coupons attached to seven bonds alleged to have been issued by the County of Lawrence to the Northwestern Railroad Company in part payment of a subscription by the county to the capital stock of the company. The defendant plead *nil debet* and special fees setting up the failure of consideration, and notified the plaintiff that he would be called upon to show that he was the holder of the instruments sued on for a valuable consideration and the time when he became such holder. The cause was tried before Judge Grier and Judge McCandless at Pittsburgh at the November Term, 1861.

The counsel agreed that the jury should find a special verdict, subject to the opinion of the court as to the judgment to be entered, on the facts as found.

The jury, in the special verdict, set forth the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania incorporating the Northwestern Railroad Company, which authorized the cndties through parts of which the railroad might pass to subscribe to the capital stock, and to make payments on such terms and in such manner as might be agreed upon by the company and the counties respectively. Before any subscription was made, the act required that the amount should be fixed and determined by the grand jury of the county, and it also provided that bonds given by the counties for such subscription should not be sold by the Railroad Company for less than the par value. The Grand Jury of Lawrence County passed a resolution directing the County Commissioners to subscribe $200,000 to the stock of the Company, but the presentment was not filed in the office of the County Commissioners, nor presented to the Commissioners of the Grand Jury for that purpose, but was filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions. The presentment was made by a majority of the Grand Jury—sixteen members consenting and five disagreeing. The Company was incorporated by letters patent in 1853, and was organized June 1, 1853, and on the 20th of August 1853, an agreement of subscription was made between the Company and the County Commissioners. At the time of the subscription, there was no location of the railroad in Lawrence County. The bonds in suit were paid by the Railroad Company to Brinks, Malone & Co., contractors for the construction of part of the Road, on the 16th of April, 1857, and received by them at the rate of 64 cents on the dollar.

Upon the special verdict, finding these facts, the plaintiff moved the Court to enter judgment on his behalf for $886 10, with interest from Nov. 14, 1861, upon which motion the Judges were divided in opinion, and hence the case now comes before the Supreme Court on a certificate of a division of opinion between the Judges below.

The defendants contend that the law of the place of the contract is to govern as to the nature, the obligation and the interpretation of the contract; that by the law of Pennsylvania, as decided by its highest judicial tribunal, bonds like these are specialties not negotiable, and, therefore, the present plaintiff holds them subject to the same equitable defences which might have been set up by the County against the Railroad Company. The sale of the bonds by the Company below their par value was in violation of law; it was void as against t e statute; and hence the title of the Railroad Company to the bonds was never legally divested, and the plaintiff must fail for want of interest or title. At any rate, he cannot recover more than at the rate the bonds were sold by the Railroad Company.

The plaintiffs contend that the precise or actual location of the road through the county was not a condition precedent to the subscription; but if it were, the county having actually exercised the power, and put into circulation bonds payable to bearer, is estopped from setting up a defence, wholly at variance with previous acts. The validity of the subscription of Lawrence County has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The bonds are payable to bearer; and thus, though the mere execution is attested by the seal of the county, are negotiable in such a sense that they pass by delivery, and are free from all equities between the original parties. If a late case in Pennsylvania may be supposed to have recognized the opposite doctrine, the Supreme Court of the United States is not bound by that decision. The doctrine of *lex loci contractûs*, invoked by the defendant, is not applicable to a case like the present. That doctrine has been sometimes recognized in private contracts, or in cases where the contract in question is of an admitted local character, but cannot be applicable to negotiable instruments, nor can it be admitted that the remedies of suitors in the United States Courts are to vary with the fluctuating doctrines of an elective court like that of Pennsylvania. The negotiability of the instruments and the right to recover on them being established, it would seem irresistibly to follow that the recovery should be for their full amount. The notion of a partial recovery is dependent on the doctine that instruments payable to bearer are not negotiable, and of course cannot show its face in courts not recognizing that doctrine.

No. 101.—*Edward L. Baker, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Sterling Gee, Defendant in Error.*—This is a writ of error to the United States Circuit Court for the District of Missouri, in which an action of ejectment was brought by the plaintiff for 40 acres of land in Macon County, Missouri. He derived his title from the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Co. By an act of Congress of June 10, 1852, lands were granted to the State of Missouri to aid in the construction of railroads, and the Legislature granted a portion of those lands to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Co., providing, however, that persons then occupying any portion of the land, not exceeding a quarter section, as a residence or for agricultural purposes, should have the right to buy it at $2 50 an acre before the location of the road. The plaintiff claimed the land in question under a grant from the Railroad Co., they having received it from the State. The defendant claimed the land as a settler who occupied it for agricultural purposes at the time the act of the Legislature of Missouri was passed, and who paid his $2 50 an acre. The verdict and judgment below were for the defendant, and the plaintiff took out a writ of error. The case turns on the question whether the act of Assembly of Missouri required a map to be filed in the Recorder's Office of each county through which the road ran before the "location" of the road could be considered as complete, the Court below holding that it did.

No. 102.—*Simon Banks, Libelant, vs. The Bay State Steamboat Company, Claimants of the Steamboat Metropolis, her tackle, &c., Appellants.*—This is an appeal in Admiralty from the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. The libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, *in rem*, against the steamboat *Metropolis*, to recover the loss and damage occasioned by a collision between her and the sloop *Golden Rule*, on Long Island Sound, on the night of Aug. 12, 1858. The cause was tried Nov. 10, 1859, before Judge Betts, who decided that the collision was caused by the fault of the steamboat, and he referred the case to a Commissioner to ascertain and report the libelant's damages, and the Commissioner reported that the damages amounted to $3,682 88. Upon exceptions, Judge Betts, after making several deductions from the items allowed by the Commissioner, amounting in all to $202 50, made a decree affirming the report as correct, and decreeing that the claimants pay that amount. From this decree the claimants appealed to the Circuit Court, which affirmed it, and hence this appeal to the Supreme Court." The question is again presented as to whether the sloop or the steamboat was in fault according to the testimony, and the damages are also the subject of dispute, the point being whether the basis of estimating them should be as for a total loss of the sloop, or only for a partial injury.

No. 103.—*Edward W. Dunham, Appellant, vs. The Cincinnati, Peru and Chicago Railway Company, Wm. J. Walker and Oliver P. Ludlow, Appellees.*—This is an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, in which Court the appellant filed his bill to foreclose a mortgage which had been given to him by the Cincinnati, Peru and Chicago Railway Company to secure the payment of certain bonds which were issued to him as trustee by that company for the benefit of those who might become holders of the bonds. The company was organized under the general law of the State of Indiana, providing for the incorporation of railroad companies, approved May 11, 1852, to build a railroad from Laporte to Plymouth, in that State, a distance of twenty-nine miles, and thence south to other points named in the articles of association. Only that part of the road between Laporte and Plymouth has been built, and the present controversy relates to that part. The Railroad Company did not answer the bill, and by an interlocutory decree the bill as to them was taken as confessed. Walker and Ludlow answered separately, but their answers are the same in substance, except only that Ludlow sets up an assignment by Walker to him. Both answers admit the making and issuing of the bonds and the execution of the mortgage, as alleged in the bill, but they set up affirmatively that on the 28th of November, 1855, more than six months after the issuing of the bonds, and after the execution and recording of the first mortgage which was recorded March 9, 1855, the defendant Walker entered into an agreement with the Company to complete the building of the first division of the road between Plymouth and Laporte, and that he should receive in part payment 99 of the first and 299 of the second mortgage bonds at the rate of $400 each, the balance to be paid by the Company; and that the Company granted and secured to Walker the absolute control of the first division of the road, and its earnings from its opening to the 1st day of September, 1860, and until the Company should pay all debts due by Walker. A judgment was confessed by the Company in favor of Walker for $154,800, the balance due him on the construction of the first division.

The Court below rendered a decree directing that the road be sold, and that the first proceeds, after the payment of costs, should be paid over to Ludlow, as assignee of Walker, to the exclusion of the trustee and in preference to the mortgage. From that decree Dunham appealed to the Supreme Court. The appelant contends that the mortgage, though made before the construction of the road, binds the road in the future, and the contract of the company with Walker must be taken to be subject to the mortgage. On the other side it is argued that the agreement of Walker with the company for the construction of the road was a valid one, and that he had a right to the possession of the road until he was reimbursed under the agreement with the company.

No. 104.—*John B. Ryan, Plaintiff in Error vs. John C. Bindley, Defendant in Error.*—This is a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, in which Court John C. Bindley, a citizen of Pennsylvania, brought an action of assumpsit against John B. Ryan, a citizen of Ohio, upon a promissory note made by the defendant for $500, dated Cincinnati, August 4, 1859, and payable April 1, 1861. On the trial the defendant was offered as a witness in his own behalf. The Court refused to permit him to testify, and to this ruling he excepted. Depositions were taken by the plaintiff under the ruling granted by the Court below before a Justice of the Peace, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and the defendant objected to their admission, because a Justice of the Peace had no authority to administer an oath for testimony in a Federal Court. The Court overruled the objection, and an exception was taken.

It is contended that there is no act of Congress authorizing a Justice of the Peace to take depositions to be used in the Courts of the United States, the power having been vested, by the Act of 1789, in "any Justice or Judge of any of the Courts of the United States, or any Chancellor, Justice or Judge of a Supreme or Superior Court, Mayor or Chief Magistrate of a city, or Judge of the County Court or Court of Common Pleas of any of the United States," and having been extended by the Act of 1854 to Notaries Public and to no other persons. The Legislature of the State of Ohio, in 1853, provided that no person should be disqualified as a witness in any civil action or proceeding by reason of his interest as a party to the suit. This law was in force at the time of the present trial. The thirty-fourth section of the Judiciary Act of 1789 provides "that the laws of the several States, except where the Constitution, treaties, or Statutes of the United States shall otherwise require or provide, shall be regarded as rules of decision in trials at common law in the Courts of the United States in cases where they shall apply. Under this decision it is argued that the defendant should have been admitted as a witness in the Circuit Court of the United States in Ohio.

No. 105. *Elisha Bloomer, Appellant, vs. James Millinger, Appellee.*—This is an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In that court Bloomer filed a bill in equity against Millinger, setting forth the letters-patent granted in 1828, to William Woodworth for a machine for planing, tonguing and grooving boards and other materials, which was extended by act of Congress until Dec. 27, 1856, and stating the various instruments by which he became assignee of the patent for a certain section of the country, and alleging that the defendant was using three of the machines in violation of his rights. The defendant claimed under another assignment from an assignee of Woodworth, and the question turns upon the rights of the respective parties according as their assignments were before or after the renewal of the patent by act of Congress.

No. 107. *Meyer & Stucken, Plaintiffs in Error, vs. The City of Muscatine.*—This is a writ of error to the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa. Meyer & Stucken claim of the City of Muscatine, a municipal corporation in the State of Iowa, the sum of $5,000 for overdue coupons on bonds of that city issued Dec. 31, 1855, to the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. The defendants contend that there was no authority in the charter of the city to issue the bonds to aid in the construction of a railroad, and that if there were it was contrary to the spirit of the Constitution of Iowa. It is also urged that if there was authority to issue the bonds, they were issued in violation of that authority, because the interest was made payable in New-York, instead of at the City Treasury, because the rate of interest was usurious, and because the ordinance submitted to the vote of the citizens was not properly submitted. The plaintiffs claim to have received the bonds from the Railroad Company for value, and to have had no notice of this defence until they had paid their money.

No. 108.—*Isidor Pacheco de Malarin and Sebastian Nunez, Executors of Francisco Perez Pacheco, deceased, Appellants vs. The United States, Appellees.*—This is an appeal from the United States District Court for the Southern District of California. Francisco Perez Pacheco petitioned the Board of Land Commissioners, created by the act of Congress of March 3, 1851, for the confirmation of his title derived under a Mexican grant to a tract of land called Boisa de San Felipe, describing its situation and boundaries and giving its contents as two leagues. The Land Commission confirmed the title for two leagues if it should be found that so much was contained within the boundaries described in the grant and maps possessed by the claimant, and if those limits contained a less quantity, then the title to such less quantity was confirmed. The tract contains a little more than two leagues. From this decree of the Land Commission, the United States appealed ot the District Court, where, after having taken some additional evidence, it was finally decided that the claimant was entitled to only one league. While the cause was pending in the District Court, and before any decree was made there, Mr. Cushing, the then Attorney-General, having examined the record of the Land Commission, and being satisfied that the claimant's title was good for all that had been confirmed to him, decided that the appeal taken against him should not be further prosecuted, and he sent the District-Attorney an order to desist. This order is marked "filed" (in the court below,) "March. 1858," more than a year after its date. When it reached the hands of the District-Attorney is not known, but in the meantime, and before the Court or claimant could have knowledge of it, the Court, on the 20th of February, 1857, passed a decree confirming the claim for one league only. The plaintiff appealed from that decree, and insists on the allowance of the two leagues which the Commission awarded to him. The United States now attack the whole claim as not being valid, according to the rules applied to Mexican grants.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1864, 2 o'clock, P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, and the following members:

Aldermen Fox, Jones, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Chipp—

Petition of the Trustees of the Leake & Watts Orphan House, for an appropriation sufficient to pay the assessment on their grounds for the extension of the Central Park, &c.

Whereupon Alderman Chipp presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John T. Hoffman, President of the Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan House, in the City of New-York, for six thousand four hundred and fifty dollars and forty cents, ($6,450 40,) to be by him applied to the payment and release in full of the assessment imposed on the grounds of the said Orphan House for the extension of the Central Park, with the interest due at the time of such payment on said assessment; and then to pay to the said Trustees or their Treasurer the sum of eleven hundred and eighty-six dollars, paid by them to release former assessments for the Central Park, as appears from the books in said Comptroller's Office, and that the Comptroller be and he is further authorized and directed to charge the same so paid to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Chipp—

Petition of the Twenty-third-street Calvary Baptist Church to be relieved from an assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Fox—

Petition of Gardner G. Yevlin, Jesse Oakley, Storm, Smith & Co., Pattee, Yale and Macfarlane, J. Gould & Sons, Adriance, Platt & Co., H. V. Bush, N. A. Knapp, Terhune & Edwards, and other owners of property, and merchants in Vesey, Fulton, Dey and Cortlandt streets, for the extension of Church-street to Morris-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Farley—

Resignation of Carleton M. Herrick as Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

Whereupon Alderman Farley presented the following resolution:

Resolved that Elias J. Patterson be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Carleton M. Herrick.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Petition of the members of the Yorkville Baptist Church for a lot of ground.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Hardy—

Petition of George C. Treadwell & Co., and others, owners and occupants of stores on Broadway, for the opening of Church-street to Morris-street, and widening Trinity-place.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

INVITATION.

Invitation from the Mutual Base Ball Club to attend their first annual invitation ball, at the City Assembly Rooms.

Which was accepted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Isaac Bonich and William S. Lyons, for the sum of ten dollars each, for services rendered to the Committee on Russian Reception, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the northeast corner of Seventy-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue be fenced in under direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John M. Helcke, (assignee,) for the sum of one hundred and forty-six dollars, being the amount for excess of inspector's fees on the work for building a house for the use of Hook and Ladder Company number Nine in Twenty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman McKnight—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be, and they are hereby directed to cause the T rails of the Belt-Railroad Company, now laid in West, South, Front and other streets, to be taken up and the grooved rails now in use by the various other city railroad companies to be laid in their places, in order to remove a serious obstruction to the free use of said streets by loaded drays, carts, &c., to which the said T rails—which are in some places from two to four inches above the surface of said streets—present an insurmountable obstacle.

Which was referred to Committee on Railroads.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the ordinance directing a trap-block pavement to be laid in Forty-ninth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, passed November six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be and it is hereby amended by striking out the words "Eighth-avenue," and inserting in place thereof the word "Broadway," an ordinance having previously passed the Common Council for paving said street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, with similar pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise and sell at public auction a lease of a ferry at the foot of Houston-street, New-York, over and across the East River to the foot of Grand-street, Williamsburgh, for a term of ten years from the First day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and return said lease to the Common Council for approval.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise and sell at public auction a lease of the ferry at the foot of Christopher-street, in the City of New-York, across the North River to Hoboken, in the State of New-Jersey, for a term of ten years from the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and return said lease to the Common Council.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise and sell at public auction a lease of a ferry at the foot of Hoboken-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, in the State of New-Jersey, for a term of ten years from the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and return said lease to the Common Council for approval.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise and sell at public auction a lease of a ferry at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, East River, to Astoria, Queens County, Long Island, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and return said lease to the Common Council for approval.

Which was referred to Committee on Ferries.

By Alderman McMahon—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to Messrs. A. W. Lewis & Company to receive and deliver goods at their premises, numbers twenty-four and twenty-five South-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby directed to draw his warrant to the order of Mrs. Cochran, Treasurer of the Sick Assistance Society, for five hundred dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Lewis D. Phillips to construct an elevated railway over bulkhead between Twentieth and Twenty-first-streets, North River, for the purpose of conveying coal from vessels, without obstructing the bulkhead, to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Alderman Jones moved to refer to the Committee on Railroads.

Which was lost.

The paper was then adopted.

AN ORDINANCE

TO PROVIDE FOR A CONTINUANCE OF THE AID HERETOFORE GRANTED TO THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SERVING IN THE ARMY OF THE UNION.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

Section 1. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of continuing the aid heretofore granted by the Corporation to the families of volunteer soldiers from this City, who are now serving, or who may hereafter volunteer, or be ordered to serve in the army of the United States, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

Sec. 2. The Comptroller, who shall be Treasurer of the fund hereby created, shall have power to appoint one Assistant Treasurer for each Senatorial District of the City, which Assistant shall make payments to those persons entitled to relief under the provisions of this ordinance, residing in the several Wards comprising such Senatorial Districts. The compensation of the Assistant Treasurers shall not exceed one hundred dollars per month each, which the Comptroller is authorized to pay out of the fund hereby created and appropriated.

Sec. 3. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the Corporation of the City of New-York, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, and to issue bonds of the corporation therefor, in the usual form, which shall be designated and known as the "Volunteer Family Aid Fund Bonds number Eight," and the same shall be transferable at the pleasure of the holders thereof, either in person or by attorney, only upon the books of the corporation, at the office of the Comptroller, and certificates of such transfers shall be indorsed thereon by the Stock Clerk.

Sec. 4. The said bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, sealed with the common seal of the corporation, and attested by the Clerk of the Common Council. They shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal shall be redeemable on the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Sec. 5. For the payment of the principal of said bonds, and the interest to accrue thereon, the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and also all moneys which may hereafter be received from the United States, or from the State of New-York, for the purpose of reimbursing the City for the moneys disbursed in pursuance of this ordinance, are hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the same, from time to time, at or before their maturity.

Sec. 6. The Assistant Treasurers shall pay over the moneys, placed in their hands for that purpose, only to persons presenting orders signed by a majority of the members of the committee acting for the Wards in their respective districts; said committees shall consist of four members each, including the Aldermen and Councilmen acting for the several Wards, together with a citizen or citizens to be appointed by the Aldermen and Councilmen, which citizens must be residents of the Wards for which they are to act, except that, for the purpose of this ordinance, the Second and Third Wards shall be deemed and treated as belonging to and forming a part of the First Ward.

Sec. 7. The monthly allowance to the head of each family shall not exceed six dollars; for each child of the soldier under fourteen years of age one dollar and fifty cents; provided that not more than twelve dollars per month be paid to any one family. Payments shall be made semi-monthly, and, for the purpose intended by this section, four weeks shall constitute a month. The oldest child of the soldier shall be considered the head of the family in case the wife is not living. In the case of widowed mothers having sick children, allowance may be made to such children the same as children of the soldier, in the discretion of the committee.

Sec. 8. No order for relief shall be given to any person who is not, at the time of making the application, a resident of this City and who was not a resident at the date of the enlistment of the soldier on whose behalf the application for relief is made. Relief shall only be allowed to the families of such soldiers as have been mustered into the service of the United States, and are actually doing duty in camp or garrison; excepting that the families of those who are sick or wounded, or have been killed, or have died from the effects of wounds received, or diseases contracted while in the service of the Government, shall be entitled to the same allowance as they would if the soldier were in actual service. Nor shall relief be allowed to any soldier or his family who belongs to the Invalid Corps, unless such soldier is counted and allowed on the quota of the City of New-York, under the proclamation of the President of the United States.

Sec. 9. All persons applying for relief shall be required to produce a certificate from the Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, or the officer commanding the corps to which the soldier belongs, that he is a member of such regiment or corps, and the Ward Committee shall indorse on the back of the certificate or other evidence of enlistment, the date, name of applicant, relation to soldiers, and the monthly allowance, which indorsement must be signed by a member of the committee. No payment shall be made to or on behalf of the families of commissioned officers, or of soldiers who have deserted.

Sec. 10. The only persons entitled to participate in the distribution of moneys appropriated by this ordinance are the wives, children and widowed mothers, and infirm and unmarried or widowed sisters, and aged and infirm fathers of such soldiers as supported them prior to their enlistment. But nothing contained herein shall be understood to authorize the giving aid from the fund hereby created to those able to support themselves without it.

Sec. 11. Each Ward Committee is hereby authorized to employ a Visitor, who must be a resident of the Ward for which he is appointed, whose duty it shall be to visit all applicants at their residences, and to ascertain, by careful investigation, the truth of the allegations made by such applicants, and no order of relief shall be paid by either of the Assistant Treasurers, unless the Visitor of the Ward in which the applicant resides shall certify the same to be correct. Whenever the applications in any Ward shall have reached six hundred the Comptroller may employ an Assistant Visitor. Whenever the number of the applicants in any Ward shall exceed one thousand two hundred, the Comptroller may, if he deem it necessary, employ an additional Assistant Visitor, and it shall be the further duty of the Visitors to attend the meetings of and perform such clerical duties as may be prescribed by the Ward Committees, and also to attend at the distributing offices of their Senatorial Districts on the days assigned for paying persons from their respective Wards.

The compensation of the Visitors shall be two dollars per day each.

Sec. 12. Each Ward Committee may expend for rent, gas, and other necessaries a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars per month, which the Comptroller is authorized to pay out of the fund hereby created and appropriated, on bills certified to be correct by a majority of the Committee.

Sec. 13. Each Assistant Treasurer shall, at the expiration of every second week, render to the Comptroller a detailed statement of his disbursements during the preceding fortnight, and the Comptroller shall transmit a summary of such statements to the Common Council, together with an account showing the condition of the fund.

Sec. 14. In case the Assistant Treasurer shall discover that the party to whom any ticket or order for relief has been given is not entitled by this ordinance to the allowances named thereon, he shall withhold further payment, and immediately notify the Ward Committee by which it is issued of the fact and reasons therefor. If no payment has been made on the ticket, he shall at once return it to the committee. Every person who shall willfully make, or cause to be made, any false statements or representations, for the purpose of obtaining a larger sum than that to which they are entitled under this ordinance, shall thereby be deemed to have forfeited all claims to participate in its benefits.

Sec. 15. Payment shall be made directly to the party in whose favor the ticket is given, but if, by sickness or other unfavorable circumstances, such person is unable to make personal application the Assistant Treasurer shall require a satisfactory authority for making payment to his or her representative. In no case shall payment be made for or upon more than one ticket to the same person. If, in the opinion of the Ward Committee, it is advisable, in consequence of intemperate habits, or from other causes on the part of any person entitled to the aid hereby provided, to pay the amount in groceries or other necessaries, instead of money, then an order to that effect on the Assistant Treasurer, signed by a majority of the Ward Committee, shall be given to some person authorized by the committee to furnish such necessaries.

Sec. 16. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to procure, fit up and keep in order a suitable room for the accommodation of each of the Assistant Treasurers and the applicants in their respective districts, and also to appoint not exceeding two clerks, one interpreter and one janitor for each district; the compensation of the clerks shall not exceed six dollars per month each, and the interpreter and janitor shall each be allowed for their services at the rate of forty-five dollars per month.

Sec. 17. The Comptroller is hereby requested to solicit the aid of the police to assist in carrying out the provisions of this ordinance.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Masterson moved to discharge the Committee on Sewers from further consideration of a petition of Charles M. Connelly and others, against the further construction of a sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Which was carried.

He then presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby directed to discontinue the construction of the sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, at a point four hundred feet from the Eighth-avenue, provided the same can be done without detriment to the City.

Which was adopted.

Alderman Jones moved to discharge the Committee on Salaries and Offices from the further consideration of resolution to pay persons and laborers in the Croton Aqueduct Department the sum of two dollars per day as wages; also authorizing the Street Commissioner to appoint a Janitor for the Fourth District Police Court, at an annual salary of one thousand dollars, payable monthly.

Which was carried.

And the papers were laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads presented a resolution in favor of regulating Nineteenth-street, from Broadway to Ninth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a resolution in favor of opening Ninetieth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a resolution in favor of remunerating James Skuse for loss of horse, cart and harness.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to discharge the Committee on Streets from further consideration of a resolution permitting James Cook to build a portico in front of his building on Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was adopted.

Alderman Masterson moved to discharge the Committee on Fire Department from further consideration of a resolution to procure a temporary location for Engine Company number Nineteen.

Which was carried.

And the paper concurred in by unanimous consent, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, the President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—13.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution, that permission be given to Messrs. Masterson & Steele to place a small sign on the lamp post on the southeast corner of Pine and William streets, the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the annexed bill of Conklin & Butt, for carriages furnished on the occasion of the funeral of Brigadier-General Corcoran, and charge the same to its appropriate account

Statement of Bill.

George W. Butt & R. Conklin, for coaches furnished for funeral of Brigadier-General M. Corcoran	$618 50

Which was laid over.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. Carroll, for the sum of two hundred and eighty dollars, for burial expenses of John F. Cullinan, late Messenger of the Board of Councilmen as per accompanying bill.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, Henry, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Alderman Masterson—1.

Bill of A. T. Stewart & Co., amounting to one hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty cents, for articles furnished for the funeral of General

we understand, to 104 ℔ per cent., all of which were excluded by the round bid of the New-York jobbing firm for the whole or none. The grievance of other parties who appreciated the State credit of Connecticut higher than 101 ℔ cent. is, that they were not dealt by in the spirit of fairness which some of them, at least, had a right to expect from that quarter. It may be that the decision of the State Treasurer is susceptible of satisfactory explanation, but in any event it would be better hereafter to insert in such advertisements, that conditional bids for the whole or none may take the preference of partial bids at higher rates.

The question of paying the Pennsylvania State interest due on Monday next, Feb. 1, is to be determined at Harrisburgh in a day or two Hitherto, through the troubles of the country, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, pursuant to the spirit of a long standing law upon the statute books, has paid the interest upon her Public Debt in Specie or its equivalent. The question is now raised at Harrisburgh, as it was at Albany last Spring, whether the State can afford to continue this practice. The New-York decision was that the foreign creditors should continue to receive their interest in Gold. We are not advised whether such a distinction is contemplated in Pennsylvania or not. The Boston *Advertiser*, speaking to the example of Massachusetts, remarks on the duty of Pennsylvania as follows:

"The States which, having adopted the policy of paying their interest in coin, now adhere to it, may be compelled to make great exertions to carry out their high notions of financial honor, but when the present strain upon their resources is past they will be gainers, both in money and in what is of more worth than money. They will enjoy a credit which has passed through the most difficult crisis unshaken—with their fortunes at the worst, they will have met their obligations without evasion, and will have acted upon a rule which rises even above the level of the boasted financial integrity of England herself. It is doubtless with a wise foresight of the future standing of our credit, together with a proud sense of public obligation, that Gov. ANDREW advises that Massachusetts—whatever contract she may make with those who lend to her hereafter—should continue the payment in specie which she has begun, to all holders of her bonds now outstanding. Who can doubt that Pennsylvania can now establish her credit on a firmer foundation than ever, and that the national credit will be strengthened as well, if she now follows that rule which she laid down last year, and, in the words of her Treasurer, so acts as to be able hereafter to say 'that amid all the trials of this eventful period of the nation's history, she faithfully performed her whole duty, and came out of the ordeal with unsullied honor?'"

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows;—Total Receipts, $8,272,966 30; including for Customs, $252,000; Payments, $8,023,520 62; Balance, $39,242,406 72.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the American Telegraph Company, held yesterday (Wednesday,) the old Board of Directors were re-elected: E. S. SANFORD, President; C. LIVINGSTON, Secretary; FRANCIS MORRIS, Treasurer; and Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Engineer.

Sales of Real Estate—JAN. 26.
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

Store and Lot No. 98 John-st..... $13,500
Store and Lot No. 59 Cortlandt-st..... 15,100
House and Lot No. 161 Perry-st..... 5,150
Plot of Ground, with the buildings thereon corner 6th-av. and Amos-st., known as Nos. 133, 135 and 137 6th-av., and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Amos-st. 27,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 31 bbls. Ashes, 15,861 bbls. Flour, 345 bbls. and 1,948 bags Corn Meal, 125 bushels Wheat, 5,227 bushels Corn, 11,525 bushels Oats, 1,839 bushels Malt, 2,741 pkgs Provisions, and 1,034 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., including Pots at $8 75, and Pearls at $10 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock to-day, 450 bbls.

COAL—Is less active and prices are heavy. To-day, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad held their twelfth regular monthly sale of Coal, at noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-street, New-York. Twenty-five thousand tons of fresh-mined Scranton Coal were offered at auction, deliverable at their depot at Elizabethport during the month of February. Each lot was sold to the highest bidder, the Company guaranteeing that no bids in any form would be made on behalf of the Company. The terms were: 50c. ℔ ton to be paid at the time of the sale, and the balance on receiving the order for the Coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the Coal taken away within thirty days of the day of sale. An additional thirty days could be had on making a further deposit of 50c. ℔ ton and interest on the balance at 7 ℔ cent., together with 25c. ℔ ton to cover the expenses of stocking the coal. The amount actually sold to-day was 24,200 tons, at an average reduction of 20c. ℔ ton, including 4,000 tons Stove Coal at $7 90@$8; 3,000 tons Egg at $7 50 @$7 65; 3,100 tons Steamboat at $7 20@$7 30; 4,000 tons Grate at $7@$7 20; 7,100 tons Lump at $6 55@ $7; and 8,000 tons Chestnut at $6 50@$6 95 ℔ ton. These prices show a decline of 50c.@90c. ℔ ton on Lump, 25c.@35c. on Egg, and 10c.@20c. on Steamboat, as compared with the results of the last sale, in December. On the other hand, Grate sold, to-day, at an advance of 5c.@38c.; and Chestnut at a partial advance of 20c. ℔ ton.

COFFEE—Continues quiet at former prices. Java, 40¼c.@41c.; Laguayra, 33c.@35c.; Maracaibo, 32c.@ 35c.; Ceylon, 33c.@34c.; Rio, 33c.@34½c.; St. Domingo, 30½c.@31c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in limited request at drooping prices. Middling 83c.@83¾c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 950 bales.

FISH—A lively inquiry prevails for Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel at full prices. Other kinds are quiet.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, to-day, both for shipment and home use, and prices have favored buyers. The receipts have been quite liberal for the season, and receivers have been more eager to sell. Sales since our last, 10,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 45@$6 75, inside prices for inferior; poor to choice extra State, at $6 95@$7 45, chiefly at $7@$7 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 45@$7 65, chiefly at $7 50@$7 60, and inferior do, at $7 35@$7 45; Superfine State and Western..... $6 45 @$6 75
Extra State..... 6 95 @ 7 45
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 7 10 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brds. 7 45 @ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands 8 70 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee..... 7 50 @ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri.. 7 75 @11 50

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at steady rates; sales since our last, 1,300 bbls., at $7 70@$8 15 for poor to good superfine; $8 20@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet and rather less firm; sales 770 bbls. extra at $7 10@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $5 50@$6 60 ℔ bbl.; sales 175 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $5 30@ $5 70 for Jersey, $6 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Total sales, 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in rather moderate demand to-day, for shipment and in part on speculation, at a shade easier prices. The inquiry from local millers is limited, and mainly for choice lots of Winter, which holders are not eager to sell, unless at full prices. Sales since our last, 145,000 bushels, including White Western on private terms; Amber Western at $1 71@$1 75, the latter an extreme; Red Western at $1 65@$1 70; Red do., old, at $1 55@ $1 58; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 60@$1 63, in store and delivered, chiefly at $1 61@$1 62; Milwaukee Club at $1 56@$1 61; Chicago Spring $1 55@$1 60; Old do., part at $1 48 ℔ bushel. Corn is quite dull and heavy. Sales since our last, 18,500 bushels, at $1 24 for Mixed Western, in store, and $1 18@$1 22 for new Yellow and White Jersey ℔ bushel. Rye is in limited request at $1 29@$1 35 for poor to very choice Western and Northern, ℔ bushel; sales 800 bushels. Oats continue quiet and heavy; we quote Canada at 89c.@91½c.; Western at 91c.@93c., chiefly at 91c. @92c.; State at 90c.@91½c.; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in less demand, at $1 25@$1 50, as extremes, ℔ bushel. Sales, 1,100 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 50@$1 60 ℔ bushel; 4,600 bushels sold.

HAY—North River Bale is in moderate demand at $1 30@$1 56, in large and small lots, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue in fair request at from 25c. @39c., according to quality, ℔ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, owing in part to the increased firmness of holders. Sales since our last, 1,200 bbls., $21 75@$22 for New Mess; $19 62½@$19 75 for Mess, last season's packing; $18 62½@$18 75 for two year old Mess; $22 50@$25 for Old and New Clear Mess; $18@ $20 for Thin Mess; $19@$22 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 50@$17 for Sour Mess; $16@$18 for Old and New Prime, ℔ bbl. Government has contracted for 7,200 bbls. Mess and Extra Mess Pork (all with iron chine hoops), including 1,050 bbls. at $13 23; 1,800 do. at $14 50; 1,000 at $14 50; 300 at $14 50; 600 at $14 65; 1,350 at $14 75; 300 at $14 85, and 1,300 at $15 35 ℔ bbl., three-quarters payable in certificates, and one-quarter in currency. Cut Meats continue in moderate request at 10¼c.@12¼c. for Hams, and 8c.@9c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales 350 packages. Bacon is in fair demand at 10¾c.@ 11c., according to quality, ℔ lb.; sales 2,100 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Government has contracted for 250,000 lbs. Bacon at $13 50 ℔ 100 lbs.; 250,000 lbs. at $12 75, and 10,000 lbs. at $12 40, all new and in bulk; 150,000 dry salted Smoked Hams at $13 50 ℔ 100 lbs.; 150,000 lbs. sugar-cured do. at $14 50; 12,500 lbs. do. at $14 25; 30,000 do., $14 75, all in bulk; 200,000 lbs. Smoked Shoulders at $10 64 ℔ 100 lbs.; 75,000 lbs. at $10 64; 30,000 lbs. at $10 60; 50,000 lbs. at $10 40, and 20,000 lbs. at $10 10, all new and in bulk. Dressed Hogs are in fair request, at 8¾c.@9¾c., the latter for choice City, ℔ lb. Lard is depressed to-day; sales 1,050 tcs. and bbls. at 12¾c.@13¾c., the latter an extreme rate, for choice New City, ℔ lb. Beef is in demand and firm; sales, 400 bbls., at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 25 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ℔ tierce; sales, 100 tcs. Beef Hams, $19@$21 ℔ bbl.; sales, 125 bbls. Butter is in demand and steady, at 22c.@28c., for poor to choice Western, and 27c.@33c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in good request, at 13c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Are in limited demand at unchanged rates. Sales, since our last, 435 hhds., including New-Orleans, part at auction, at 11¼c.@14c., and Cuba, &c., at 12c.@13c.; also 70 boxes Havana at 13c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in request at 13½c.@ 17½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 185,000 lbs., at 12½c.@12¾c., the latter an extreme, and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 11¼c.@ 11½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Is dull and heavy. Sales, since our last, 350 bbls., part State at 80c. and Western at 82c. ℔ bushel.

FREIGHTS—The market exhibits no important change to-day. For Liverpool—The engagements included 1,500 bbls. Flour at 1s.; 50,000 bushels Wheat at 4¾d.@4¾d.; 1,200 boxes Bacon at 10s.@ 17s. 6d., by sailing vessel, and 35s., by steamer; 2,000 pkgs. Butter and Cheese at 18s. 3d., by sailing vessel, and 40s., by steamer; 200 hhds. Tallow at 15s. For London—500 boxes Bacon at 18s.@18s. 9d.; 1,000 boxes Cheese at 20s. For Glasgow—By steamer, 150 boxes Bacon at 35s.; and 500 boxes Cheese at 40s. For Bristol—1,200 boxes Bacon at 20s. For Havre—150 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 9d.; 75 bbls. Refined do. at 7s. 3d.; 250 pkgs. Lard at 40f.@42½f. For Marseilles—375 pkgs. Lard at 55f. For Antwerp—200 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 9d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Cremorne*, 1,091 tons, from San Francisco to New-York, $20,000; two barks, 315 and 422 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, Coal, $5 50; a Brit. schr., 111 tons, to South side Cuba and back, $1,500, half gold; a Brit. bark to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, Sugar, 46c., and Molasses, $4 under deck; a Br. brig, 176 tons, to West Indies and back, $180, part gold: one, 99 tons, same voyage, $1,250, part gold; a Br. schooner, 61 tons, same, $900, part gold; one, 87 tons, same, $1,050, half gold; one, 75 tons, same, $1,050, half gold; a Por. brig to Havana, Building Stone, $2 75; and Hay $1; a Br. brig, 240 tons, to Havana, with the privilege of another port in Cuba, and back, Sugar 45c.; a Br. brig, 234 tons, to Havana and back, Sugar, 45c.; a Br. schooner, 800 bbls., to a Windward Island, 70c. ℔ bbl.; one, 1,600 tons, to Nassau, N. P., 50c., gold; a Br. bark, to Australia and New-Zealand, a ship, 1,145 tons, to Acapulco, Coal, a Br. brig to Lagusyra and Porto Cabello, a Br. schooner, 160 tons, to Demerara, Staves, a Br. brig, 191 tons, to the Windward, on private terms.

DRY GOODS.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
WILL CLOSE 30TH JANUARY.
DRESS CAPS,
BEAD DRESSES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
REAL LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS, &c., &c.
The above stock, bought for the Broadway trade, must be sold by
SATURDAY 30TH JANUARY.
D. CLARK, No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker.

FOR SALE.
The stock and fixtures of an old and well-known Lace, Embroidery, Ribbon, Hosiery, Glove, &c., &c., Store, having the largest Trade of any establishment of the kind in the City. A large portion of the stock was bought before the rise in prices, and are in original packages. The stock is fully assorted, and in good order. Satisfactory reason given for selling. For further information, apply to the Proprietor, Nos. 221 and 223 8th av. Agents need not apply.
WM. KINZEY.

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, FINE FLANNELS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS,
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,
MACY'S CELEBRATED FRENCH KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

WANTED.
JAPANESE, CHINESE, MANILLA AND INDIA SILKS, GAUZES, CRAPES, or any other fancy or staple goods from India, old or new, in large or in small quantities, wanted.
By sending per mail a description of them, or directing the goods at once to the store of
FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 858 BROADWAY,
2d-story, between 13th and 14th sts.,
immediate attention will be given to the transaction.
Catalogues of our extensive stock of goods are forwarded gratis, by mail, to all parts of the country.
No. 858 BROADWAY—858.

BENKARD & HUTTON,
NO. 144 DUANE-ST.,
are now opening
500 pkgs. NEW DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS and SILKS, FRENCH, BRITISH and GERMAN,
of which they invite examination.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1864.

CHINTZES.
Just received by the latest European steamers, a large assortment of the newest styles of French and English Chintzes and
SLIP COVERINGS,
which we are offering at retail for reasonable prices.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMOND PARLOR MATCHES
ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.
The demand for them is large and increasing. No one having used them once will ever use any other.
Parties remitting by mail may have them sent to any part of the country, put up in packages of a dozen boxes each, at 15 cents per dozen. A liberal discount to the trade, by the case of five or ten gross. Address
LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LIBRARIES AND SMALL PARCELS OF BOOKS BOUGHT.
10,000 Photographic Albums at our price.
100,000 Works on Geology at your price.
200,000 Photographic Scrap, &c., Pictures at any price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at
J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

TURNER BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS OF
TURNER'S GINGER WINE,
BITTERS, SYRUPS, CORDIALS,
NATIVE WINES, &C.
Removed to corner of Pine and Water sts.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicines depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices &c.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 28 Ann-st.

MAISON DOREE.—AGREEABLE TO THE OFT expressed desire, the proprietor of the Maison Dorée has recently opened to the public a spacious saloon, fitted with every accessory and convenience, and capable of dining 120 persons. The table is replete with a superb service, and the saloon and reception rooms furnished with luxurious elegance. Clubs and Dinner Committees should be made aware of this. Dinners served wheresoever desired, with or without dinner service and ornaments. Weddings and suppers supplied impromptu. Creams and confections to order at all hours daily.

SOLDIERS MUSTERED OUT WITH their regiments, and not paid their $100 bounty, will send or bring their discharges for collection at once to
J. NELSON LUCKEY,
Army and Navy Agent, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

RUTLAND MARBLE.—ORDERS RECEIVED for the products of the Rutland Marble Company, in blocks or sawed to order, into statuary, monumental, mantel or furniture stuff, delivered on the cars at West Rutland, Vt. Printed list of prices and terms can be had by applying at the office of the Rutland Marble Company, No. 25 Pine-st.

7 CENTS A POUND PAID FOR OLD books, newspapers and pamphlets; also, the highest price for rags. Call before you sell, for we will pay more than any other house in the City. All kinds of paper manufactured to order. MANAHAN & MILLER, No. 10 Spruce-st., N. Y.

RAGS AND PAPER STOCK FOR SALE.—100 bales of No. 1 white rags; 100 bales of No. 2 seconds rags; 100 bales of colored rags; 25 tons of New-Orleans rags; 10 tons county mixed rags, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at KEENEN'S rag warehouse, Nos. 110 and 112 Norfolk-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished Mantels is at A. Klaber's Mantel Manufactory, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER white metal, and all kinds of cases, to order.
HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 CHATHAM-ST.

ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES.—JAPONica of the Societe Hygienique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. Depot at L. BASTET'S, 385 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationery generally.
JESSE C. KEYS.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
Lots on 4th-av., near 123d-st.
2 lots on 123d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
2 lots on 122d-st., 216 feet west of 1st-av. All on good grade and ready for improvement. Also, 1 lot on 70th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, THE PHŒNIX HOUSE, MENDHAM, N.J.—The executors of William Phœnix, deceased, will offer at private sale the large and spacious boarding-house, situated in the village of Mendham, Morris County, about six miles from Morristown, known as the Phœnix House. The place is noted for its healthfulness, beautiful scenery, fine air, etc., and combines all the requisites of a country resort. The property consists of TWO LARGE THREE-STORY BUILDINGS CONNECTED.
The rooms are large and airy, and well calculated to accommodate about sixty boarders. There is a good barn and garden attached.
They also offer for sale a valuable farm, which will be sold with the house, containing about forty acres of land, all in a high state of cultivation, about one mile from the house. If the property is not sold by the 15th of February next, it will then be offered for rent.
For further particulars, inquire of T. W. & J. W. PHŒNIX, on the premises, or of WHITLOCK & ANDERSON, No. 332 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE (COTTAGE-BUILT,) 50 feet front by about 42 feet in depth, with six lots of ground, each 25 feet by 133 feet 5 inches, situated on 3d place, south corner of Henry-st., South Brooklyn. The house is replete with every modern convenience; the city sewerage assessment is paid on both fronts of the property; the garden is stocked with the best fruits, both tree and shrub. There is a brick stable 30x20 feet fronting on Henry-st. The purchaser may take the carpets, and some portions of the furniture, at a fair valuation; over the first story of the stable is a large room, 18x28, with a billiard table; the room is properly fitted. Inquire on the premises of the tenant, W. S. WOODWARD, Esq., or of EDWARD V. CLARK, No. 167 President-st., Brooklyn, or of E. S. MUNROE, No. 22 William-st., N. Y. Two-thirds (⅔) of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Price $18,000.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Three English basement brown-stone front houses, Nos. 83, 85 and 87 Montague-place, 60 feet easterly from Henry-st.; dimensions are 20x60 feet, and four stories high, built in the most thorough manner, and replete with all modern conveniences. The situation is very desirable. Also, one house of the same class, No. 74 Pierrepont-st., opposite the Dutch Church. Also, house No. 18 Nassau-st., between Liberty and Washington, brown-stone front, 20 feet wide, well built, and conveniently arranged. Also, four very desirable houses in Hicks-st., near Orange. Apply to H. K. CORNING, SON & CO., No. 84 South-st., New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS, CAPITALISTS, &c., &c.—For sale, by order of the Trustees of the Theological Seminary, in a fully improved section of the City, sixty-six lots of ground, comprising the whole block between 20th and 21st sts., 10th and 11th avs. Twenty-three of these lots are leased to May 1, 1861. The remainder are vacant. Will be sold as an entire plot, or in parcels, or a lease for a long term of years will be given if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE ON 55TH-ST., BETWEEN 3d and Lexington avs. The house is three-story and basement, brown stone front; all the modern improvements, furnace, etc. Also a first-class brown stone house on Lexington-av., between 53d and 54th sts; all modern improvements complete. These houses are new and the location a desirable one. Also a new house, brown stone front, on 2d-av., between 55th and 56th sts. A four-story new tenement house, with store, on 1st-av., between 54th and 55th sts. They will be sold on very reasonable terms, on application to BROWN & STONE, at their office, foot of 53d-st., E. R.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT CORNER OF Dutchess-turnpike and North-lane, in the village of Pleasant Valley, one-half acre of land, large 2-story dwelling, with wings, now occupied as a dwelling and store; barn and sheds, grape vines, asparagus bed, fruit and shade trees; good situation for a select school or a Summer residence for a City family, 7 miles from Poughkeepsie. Inquire of GEORGE W. FORMAN, on the premises.
ALSO—A cottage house, containing 7 rooms, three-quarters of an acre of land, well, cistern, and barn, all in good order; fruit and shade trees; good situation for a mechanic or teamster. Title indisputable. Terms easy. Inquire of GEO. W. FORMAN, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, New-York.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 126 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 368 and 370 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES PHYFE.

A GOOD CHANCE, IF APPLIED FOR SOON.—For sale, in Brooklyn, on Carlton-av., between Lafayette and DeKalb avs., some of those magnificently finished brown-stone front houses, with all the latest and richest style of improvements; size of houses, 20 feet 2½ inches front by 45 feet deep, with laundry extension. Lot, 20 feet 2½ inches by 100 feet. This is a most desirable and accessible location. Fulton and De Kalb-av. cars run quite convenient. Price, $9,500, part on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. Apply to THOMAS FAGAN, on the premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—NOS. 12 AND 16 WEST 18th-st., near 5th-av.; lots each 21x103 3-12 feet; houses 21x55 feet. Nos. 87, 89 and 91 East 12th-st., near 4th-av., and only a short distance from Broadway; each lot 20x103 3-12 feet; house 20x40. These houses are well adapted, from situation and arrangement, for the accommodation of genteel private families. For permission to view and particulars apply to
WM. H. ROSS, No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A TWO AND A HALF STORY dwelling-house, in good condition, slate roof; ten rooms, stable, eight lots filled with fruit, fine old shade trees, shrubbery, good garden, &c. The property lies on 85th and 86th sts., west of Broadway, overlooking the river. Sold very low, as the owner is leaving the city. Possession 10th of February. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN stone fronts, with basement and cellar, all replete, Nos. 155 and 157 East 14th-st. House and two lots, 25 by 102 feet 6 inches, north side of 84th-st., one lot from Madison-av.; two-story brick house No. 225 Thompson-st., and others in desirable localities. Apply to J. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 198 PRINCE-ST., NEAR Macdougal, new marble mantles, high ceilings, gas, Croton, speaking-tubes—in fact, all modern improvements; new fences in rear; was put in complete order by the owner for himself. As he is about leaving for the country, will sell at a sacrifice. cost over $9,000 when property was low; will sell for $7,500 cash. Inquire at No. 313 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA-SIZED ENGLISH basement house No. 24 West 12th-st., west of and near 5th-av., together with large stable, approachable by port cochere entrance. Possession 1st May. Size of lot, 28x 103, together with rear of adjoining lot. Price asked, $25,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and Houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

BROWN STONE AND FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSES FOR SALE—on 11th, 17th, 22d, 29th, 34th, 38th, 39th, 41st, 45th and 47th sts., near 4th, 5th and 6th avs., at prices from $10,000 to $40,000. Also, several fine brown-stone houses on Madison and 5th avs., some with stables, prices from $40,000 to $100,000.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE VARIETY OF DESIRable houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, at low prices and on easy terms. Also, farms for sale or exchange, and money to loan on New-York and Brooklyn property. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—THE FRAME HOUSE, FILLED IN with brick, No. 84 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn; 2-story and attic, high basement and under cellar, with gas, water, range, heater, all in good order; lot 37½ feet by 100; alleyway 12½ feet, and party wall; two-thirds can remain on mortgage. Inquire at No. 40 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—DWELLING HOUSE, NO. 15 UNIversity-place, between 8th and 9th sts.; lot full width, house three rooms deep to 2d story, and in good order; if not sold by Feb. 1, will be for rent. Apply to I. C. MARTIN, No. 364 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED, TO EXCHANGE FOR A PRIvate stable with dwelling, not to be above 20th st., and between Broadway and 7th-av., the house No. 290 4th-st., corner of Wooster, or the store No. 80 6th-av., or house and lot No. 192 Dean-st., Brooklyn, (brown stone front.) Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE OR TO lease the excellently located factory-property on 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs., covering five full City lots, with engines, boilers, shafting, &c., all in complete running order. Inquire at 457 3d-av., corner 33d-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

HOUSES AND LOTS IN DIFFERENT parts of Brooklyn and Williamsburgh for sale or exchange. Apply to
JOHNSON & SPADER, Lumber Dealers,
corner Kent-av. and Hewes-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN AMITY-STREET, NEAR Greene, a substantial dwelling 3 stories and high basement. Lot, 25x100 feet. The whole of the purchase can be paid. Possession in May. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND 3d avs., first-class, 3-story and basement Brick house, in perfect order, modern conveniences; lot 23x100 feet. Apply to G. W. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., before 2 P. M.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—AN ENGLISH basement house, between 26th and 40th sts. and Madison and 6th avs; size not less than 24x60; price not to exceed $20,000 cash. Address X. Y., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high stoop dwelling house, No. 512 7th-av., near 42d-st. and Broadway, complete with all the modern improvements, furnace, &c.; will be sold low, and on easy terms. Apply to E. LYNES, No. 43 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE, No. 74 East 27th-st.; house 25 by 65 feet deep; all the modern improvements; price, $15,000. Apply to JAMES BARNES, Merchants' Exchange Bank.

CLINTON AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The house and twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Green avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE house, No. 67 East 23d-st. Lot 28x110; house 28x 60. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 56 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, WITH handsome grounds, (twenty city lots,) with water, furnace, range, gas-pipes, &c.; built by days' work, at a cost of over $18,000, for a permanent residence; location less than half an hour from Cortlandt-st., with railroad communication at all hours. The price asked is 25 to 30 per cent. less than present value. Terms easy. Address, for full particulars, JAMES, Box No. 3,314 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, brown-stone basement, No. 137 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements; also, two lots on the rear, fronting on Willoughby-st.—laid out for garden purposes. In many respects a more desirable property could not be found for a person requiring a garden and private stable. Inquire of CHARLES MOTT, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE FOUR-STORY stone house No. 8 East 23d-st., Madison-square. Also for sale, a store on Cedar-st., between Broadway and the Post-office.
Also for sale, a splendid store on White-st., near Broadway. Also, No. 412 Broadway, near Canal-st.; 22x175 ft. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—FINE HANDSOME three-story and attic house No. 99 Macdougal-st., a few doors north of Bleecker-st.; house near 70 feet deep to second story, with every convenience of baths, water-closets, &c. Lot 25 feet by 100 deep. Also, the three 3½-story high-stoop houses Nos. 122, 122½ and 124 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.; each 16 feet 8 by 50; lots, 16 feet 8 inches by 85 feet; baths, water-closets, &c. All the above for sale low, to close an estate. Apply to
B. L. SOLOMON, No. 389 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN CAN BE GOT.—A good class tenement house, not above 34th-st.; size, 21x50; lot, 100 feet; 4-story and basement, with water and gas. Any person that wishes to get a cheap house will call at once. Apply at
JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d av.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS, 25x100 EACH, ON the southwest corner of 10th-av. and 125th-st.; also, three short lots on 126th-st. Apply to
A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

EDWARD TIMPSON, HOUSE AND REAL Estate Agent, No. 170 West 50th-st., east of 8th-av. Particular attention paid to the renting of houses and collection of rents. Refers to Hon. Judge Henry E. Davies, No. 40 Wall-st.; Prof. Charles Davies, New-York; Prof. Horace Webster, Free Academy.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A FOUR-STORY modern built house, not less than 25x65, English basement preferred, located west of 5th-av. and south of 23d-st. Possession in April. Address C. SMITH, No. 518 Washington-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, several elegant residences on 5th-av., in the most desirable location. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 41 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY, high stoop, brown-stone house and lot on 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house in complete order. Apply to JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 110 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON 17TH-ST., BEtween Union-square and Irving-place. Also, No. 407 4th-st., Albion-place, 25x60, lot 101 feet. Will be sold very cheap to close an estate. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO-STORY ATTIC HOUSE, No. 22 2d-st., with modern improvements; price $7,000. Enquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSTANTIAL BUILT THREE story dwelling, No. 268 East 18th-st., in perfect order; terms easy. Apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.
The residence of the late Philip Dater will be let, with furniture and appurtenances, to a desirable party, for one year, from this Spring. The house is of stone, fifty feet square, and has a two-story extension. There is a fine view of the East River. The place contains sixty acres of land in a high state of cultivation, two large vegetable gardens, and numerous fruit and ornamental trees of choice varieties; also, two graperies and an ice-house, filled. There are commodious outbuildings and a porter's lodge, built of stone. The situation is in Westchester, 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge, adjoining the property of the late Charles Denison and B. M. Whitlock. For further particulars apply to
PHILIP DATER, No. 161 Front-st.

FOR SALE.
A country residence in Llewellyn Park for sale. Apply to J. B. MERRICK & SON, No. 69 William-st., New-York, or to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NINETY miles from the City via Hudson River Railroad, containing some five acres of thoroughly tilled land, upon which there are fruit trees and fruits of all kinds. The house is a large, first-class two-story frame building, with wings on either side; warmed all through with a furnace, has a bathing-room on the second floor; attached is a fine green-house, and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—The Love Chase.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Mazeppa; Or, The Untamed Rocking Horse.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Connie Soogah; or, The Jolly Peddler.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Cœur et L'Argent—Les Fils Cavés.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Bohemian Girl.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant—French Giant—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Camilla's Husband—The Tyrolean Whistler—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 685 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Mirror of the Rebellion.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Lecture.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Poem by Saxe.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

According to the Baltimore *American*, spies and rebel mail carriers pass through our military lines with alarming frequency and impunity. The oath of allegiance is taken and violated without compunction, and passes beyond our pickets are given to every one desiring them who subscribes to the oath. Our military authorities almost seem to connive at these proceedings, so frequent have they become.

The Petersburgh *Express* of Jan. 22, received at Fortress Monroe, says an unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the Presidential mansion at Richmond on the night of the 19th. It also announces that the blockade-runner. *A. D. Vance*, had been beached by our blockading fleet, under the guns of Fort Caswell, Wilmington, but that the cargo would be saved and the vessel lost. The bombardment of Charleston continued as before reported, but the damage done was said to be small. A dispatch from Pascagoula, Miss., dated Jan. 20, states that the *reveille* of the Federal troops on the western end of Horn Island, and musketry firing in the same locality, were distinctly heard on the morning of the 20th. Horn Island lies next eastwardly to Ship Island in the Gulf, and is but a short distance from Dauphin Island, on which the rebel Fort Gaines, Mobile Bay, is situated. This may have reference to an early attack on Mobile.

The rebels seem to be actively at work to interfere with Gen. Grant's railroad communications. A dispatch from Nashville, dated the 26th, says Gen. Rousseau, commanding at that post, has received information that Gens. Forrest and Roddy have crossed the Tennessee at Florence, Ala., for a raid through Middle Tennessee. It is further stated that Gen. Roddy had taken Athens, Ala., and that Gen. Forrest was moving northward, avoiding Columbia, Tenn., which is strongly garrisoned, for the purpose of obstructing river navigation and interrupting the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad. Preparations were making to give the rebels a proper reception.

The Hartford *Post* says that a letter has been received in that city from Washington by a prominent military gentleman, which says there will be more troops called for after the 1st of March, *certain*. Although many of the old regiments are reënlisting, their number has been so reduced that a call for fresh troops will be made.

Brig.-Gen. John M. Corse has been relieved from duty in the Army of Tennessee, and assigned to the command of the Department for drafted men at Springfield, Illinois. Gen. Corse was badly wounded at Missionary Ridge.

A dispatch received at Cincinnati, from Bridgeport, Ala., represents that desertions from the rebel army continue unusually large.

Since October last, 9,000 men have volunteered in Ohio, and 12,000 veterans in Ohio regiments, who are counted on the State's quota (29,000,) have reënlisted. There are thus 8,000 more men required to clear the State of a draft. A vigorous effort, it is believed, will bring the needed number before the 1st of March.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Conness introduced a bill for the better organization of Indian Affairs in California. Mr. Lane, of Indiana, introduced a bill to facilitate the transmission of money from soldiers to their friends and families. Mr. Hale, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill, providing that hereafter all appointments in the volunteer naval service shall be submitted to the Senate for confirmation, the same as the regular appointments. The Senate proceeded to consider the bill to promote enlistments, which was discussed until the close of the morning hour. The resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Davis was then taken up. Messrs. Hale, Fessenden, and Lane, of Indiana, opposed the resolution, because they believed it a blow at free speech, and because they did not believe the Senator from Kentucky was in fact disloyal. No conclusion was reached when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, yesterday, the consideration of the Deficiency Bill was resumed. The House refused to concur in the amendment to suspend work on the Capitol and Treasury building extensions. The appropriation for the Capitol is $150,000, and for the Treasury $250,000. The bill then passed. The House then proceeded to consider the bill for the reimbursement of State war expenses. During the debate Mr. Kinney, delegate from Utah, replied to some of the utterances of Fernando Wood in his speech of Tuesday. Mr. Kinney was anything but complimentary to Mr. Wood, and his remarks called out that gentlemen, who found it necessary to explain some of his acts early in the rebellion, while Mayor of New-York. The Naval Appropriation Bill was taken up, but without reaching any conclusion the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition was presented, asking for a State bounty of three hundred dollars under the last call for troops. Bills were introduced for dummy engines on the Brooklyn Central Railroad; extending the provisions of the general manufacturing law to the construction and use of elevators; legalizing the Brooklyn Volunteer bonds, and controlling the running of railroads in Brooklyn. Bills were passed relative to the inspection of gas-meters, and incorporating the Roosevelt Hospital.

In the Assembly, bills were noticed prohibiting lottery advertisements; consolidating the Central and Harlem Railroad Companies; authorizing the construction of a railroad from the Hudson River to New-Rochelle. A bill relative to the sale of the Quarantine lands on Staten Island was passed. Bills were introduced incorporating the Mechanics' Dime Savings Bank, of New-York; legalizing certain resolutions of the New-York Common Council; appointing Commissioners of Appeals in the New-York Fire Department; authorizing the construction of a railroad through the Sixth-avenue, Eighth and Tenth, and other streets in New-York; authorizing a Railroad in Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, New-York. A resolution was called up and tabled, to investigate the New-York concert saloons.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* learns from two gentlemen who have escaped from Alabama to avoid the conscription, that there is a very decided reaction in Alabama against the rebel leaders, which is immediately attributable to the wholesale impressment of persons and the seizure of property. As evidence of this, the fact is stated that resolutions indorsing secession, introduced into the Alabama Legislature, met with decided and unexpected opposition. They passed the Senate, but when they came into the House they were arrested by a formidable, outspoken and bitter opposition. The anti-secession feeling is most general, and better developed in the northern than in the southern part of the State. Men between the ages of 18 and 65, liable to be impressed, are escaping from the Confederacy, or fleeing to the mountains or other hiding-places.

A drunken soldier, who was arrested at Providence, R. I., one day last week, was found to have in his overcoat pocket *bona fide* certificates of 30,000 shares, worth $3,000,000, in a silver mining company. As he knew nothing about them, it is supposed that they were put in his pocket by the thief who stole them from the office, when he found they couldn't be turned into cash without leading to his detection.

A letter from the Thirty-fifth Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, dated the 20th, states that they were then on the transport *Dacotah*, in the Mississippi River, at Columbus, Ky., having left Union City, Tenn., three days before. The weather had been cold, and the snow was a foot deep on a level, causing considerable suffering. It was expected they would be sent down the river to take part in an expedition supposed to be for Mobile.

A private dispatch received in this City yesterday from San Francisco, announces the burning, by the pirate *Alabama*, of the ship *Contest*, from Yokohama, Japan, for New-York, laden with tea. The locality of the act was off North Watcher's Island, in the Indian Ocean.

The European mails by the *Damascus* at Portland, reached this City last evening. The news is anticipated by the telegraphic digest of the *Canada's* advices from Halifax.

In a suit at Louisville, against the Adams Express Company, to recover money seized by John Morgan, it was decided that guerrillas are common enemies, and as such, common carriers are not responsible for goods seized by them.

The Stock Exchange was active and prices advancing on yesterday's business. Money also active. Gold about the same as on Tuesday. Exchange a fraction firmer.

Breadstuffs were less active and prices generally easier yesterday. Provisions were held with more firmness, but were not very freely purchased. Groceries were quiet; Cotton and Whisky depressed. The changes in other branches of trade were not important. There were 581 vessels of all classes in port.

Re-election and Reconstruction—The Presidential Question.

Unquestionably one of the strongest causes of the popular manifestations for the re-election of President Lincoln, is the fact that he most directly represents an acceptable policy in regard to reconstruction. Every man in the country knows President Lincoln's method, and the spirit with which it will be carried out. He has disclosed both with a distinctiveness which there is no possibility of mistaking. The good faith and consistency which have marked all his words and actions are taken as a perfect guaranty of his future course. On the one hand, he will not break down State lines or State rights; on the other, he will not surrender the control of States to men whose thoughts and acts are for the rebellion. His Amnesty Proclamation, which treats the loyal men of the State as the only true respositories of State rights under the Constitution, impairs no principle of our system, and yet opens the way to a complete restoration of the Union on its old basis. It is an exponent of his policy, read and understood by all men, and approved by most. It has dissipated a thick cloud of uncertainty, and enabled everyone to look forward with distinctness and confidence.

No other candidates that are named are identified with any particular plan or policy. True, the name of Conservative, or Radical, is applied to some of them with a good deal of pertinacity, as if there were something sufficiently distinctive in that. But the time has passed when it stood for anything definite. Two years ago a Radical was a man who believed in extirpating Slavery root and branch, whatever the consequences. A Conservative was a man who would save it, and shape every military and civil policy to that end. Everybody understood the terms as referring to that institution solely. But since then the institution has perished. The moral influence of the President's Proclamation, and the wear and tear inflicted by the war, have destroyed it beyond all possibility of resurrection. To be conservative toward it now is simply to shield the dead; to be radical is simply to stab the dead. The distinction is worthless and senseless. Yet, with the usual tenacity of party parlance, the names still continue, and much is made of them in some quarters, when the object is to keep up old conservative prejudices or old radical prejudices against the President.

The opponents of Mr. Lincoln find their chief capital in these obsolete associations. Neither those on the Democratic side, or on the Republican side dare commit themselves to any positive plans of reconstruction essentially different from his. They may carp freely enough at the Amnesty Proclamation, but yet they are very careful to propose nothing definite in its place. Not half of the Democrats in Congress voted for Mr. Yeaman's proposition to admit the rebels to their old civil rights without delay or restriction, when they should lay down their arms. It is very certain that if a proposition were made on the other side to receive the rebel States back only as territories, it would not secure a quarter of the Republican vote. We know of no proposed candidate for the Presidency who has declared for any distinct plan different from the President's. There stands the President's method in boldest relief, a fixed beacon for every eye; on either side of it are only speculations and shadows. Even if there were no other reason for renominating Mr. Lincoln, this would suffice. The loyal people of the land are utterly opposed to exchanging a clear straight path, with Mr. Lincoln to lead them, for the unknown ways of new men.

If Mr. Lincoln's plan of reconstruction is to be adhered to, it is most fit that he should be retained to carry it out. We don't say that he has *earned* such a right by having devised a good thing. He has done nothing but his duty. We recognize no personal claims, or on the part of any other man, to the nomination. The sole question is what will best promote the interests of the country. The fact that he has used wisdom to devise an effective and acceptable policy for reëstablishing and consolidating the Union, is proof positive that he, of all men, is the best calculated to consummate it. The discernment and adaptive power which has enabled him to make such an excellent beginning will insure his success throughout; for the prime difficulty was the start. Moreover, the very confidence in him with which he has inspired the people by his mode of initiating this great work, is in itself a great furtherance to its progress. Confidence is the one thing of all others most promotive of pacification. The Executive needs it from the people, to give him moral power over the subdued rebels; and the people themselves need it to avoid baffling discord.

The end of the war is not far distant; and the work of reconstruction, which has been already commenced in Louisiana, must soon be directed to all the rebel States. It is a matter of vast consequence that it should be carried through with the greatest practical wisdom. A mistake may prevent any cordial reconciliation of the two sections for generations, and be the exhaustless source of the most grievous trouble and damage. On the other hand, with the right method and spirit, the wounds of the war will soon be healed, and our Union will speedily become stronger and more harmonious than ever. The conciliatory power of President Lincoln is remarkably attested by the fact that while he is as strong as ever in the confidence of the great loyal majority of the North, he receives the most cordial support from the Union men of the South. The Union party of Louisiana, or of Arkansas, or of Tennessee, is just as decided in their admiration and support of him as the Union party in Vermont, or Pennsylvania or Indiana. More than any other living man, he is the embodiment of the Unionism of the two sections. Therefore he, of all men, is the best fitted to reunite the two sections again on the basis of the Union. It is just his sort of Unionism which has in it the most healing virtue.

We say nothing now of the importance of giving foreign nations an assurance of the disposition and policy which are to control our relations toward them during this process of reconstruction. Under President Lincoln they have learned to respect us, and even fear us. His foreign policy has taken quite as definite a shape as his domestic. Throughout Europe it is understood to be synonymous with the firmest maintenance of absolute non-intervention, and with an ever-vigilant jealousy of the nation's honor. His re-election by an overwhelming popular vote would convey quite as distinct a meaning to Europe as it would to the South. It would be just as impressive a warning to the one against violating our national rights, as it would to the other against resisting our national authority. The reëlection of Abraham Lincoln will be the most emphatic re-affirmation possible of the principles which have given, and which alone can give, our nationality its security and glory at home and abroad.

The War in Germany.

The present news from Germany has certainly an alarming appearance. A Federal army of 60,000 men on the borders of Holstein, the Federal Committee reporting adversely to the Treaties of London of 1852, the Danish Government fortifying itself in Schleswig, and an English fleet reported to be fitting out for the Baltic, all these seem natural preliminaries to war. The German people are evidently intensely aroused, and determined to support the House of Augustenburg. England seems to be gradually forced into the position of upholding Denmark. There is obviously a limit beyond which the Danes cannot yield to German pressure, and still preserve their place as a European Power. The little stream of the Eider is probably now the only separating line between two angry and opposing armies, whose collision may awake all Europe to arms. Any accident might now kindle the universal conflagration so long predicted. Yet before concluding on the certainty of a great war in Europe, we must look more carefully into the inter-play of forces beneath these imposing external movements. It should be remembered, as we have so often repeated, that this movement in behalf of the Duchies is essentially an instinctive and general uprising of the great German *people* for the sake of national unity. It is this that creates so profound an excitement throughout Germany. But, as a necessity, the dynastic influences of Germany—the Princes and Kings—are opposed to German unity. Whatever unites the people, fetters them.

A true German National Union, which never existed but for a few months, in 1848, means constitutional government, the restraint of Kings by parliaments, popular suffrage and accountability of Princes to the people in constitutional methods. It will mean, also, ultimately, the removal of the petty barriers which divide State from State in Germany, and the doing away with so many expensive and useless separate governments. All these results, of course, are those which the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, and the other Kings and Princes would do their utmost to avert. We may be sure that they would rather see half Germany under Denmark than a genuine German Union revived. But, to a certain extent, every monarch is dependent on the people; he cannot afford to go directly against a great popular instinct. The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia must appear to lead a movement which they mean ultimately to control. Out of the Federal army of 300,000, Austria is bound to furnish 90,000 men, and Prussia 75,000. With such a large proportion of the contingent, they can lead for a time a German crusade, though meaning ultimately to smother it. The rival Emperor and King both understand too well the art of playing off against one another the popular jealousies of the different German States to need to fear much from a popular union. The hate of Prussian and Austrian is too fresh yet to be swallowed up by the new popular sense of fraternity. Then, it must be remembered, the occupation of Holstein by a Federal army is not necessarily an act of war against Denmark. That Duchy belongs to the Federation. In 1851 Prussia carried on war against Denmark in Holstein, and Europe was not much disturbed by it, and afterward the Austrian contingent of the Federal army occupied Hamburg and the Duchy without any formidable results.

There are many ways for *diplomats* and slow-moving German officials to postpone a disagreeable event. German ardor may be quite quenched in the mud and snow of the fields of Holstein, or choked up by innumerable diplomatic ceremonies, before war shall blaze out." The decided position of England will also cause more consideration in the military leaders of Federal Germany, and the uncertainty of French action offer further obstacles. We, accordingly, still incline to the opinion, against present appearances, that there will be no great war in Europe, growing out of the Danish question.

The Proposed Expulsion of Senator Davis.—Without wishing to be at all intrusive, we venture to express the opinion that the Senate of the United States is wasting a good deal of valuable time and zeal in discussing the proposal to expel Mr. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, for words used in certain resolutions offered by him a few days since. The proposition seems to us to smack a good deal more of personal or party passion than of zeal for the public good. The power of expulsion doubtless belongs to the Senate, as to every other deliberative body; but it should never be used except under the most stringent necessity. If any Senator were known to be disloyal in sentiment, and treasonable in conduct, the public safety would demand his expulsion, even if proof of his crime were not clear enough to warrant his punishment. But to expel a Senator, and disfranchise his State, for words spoken in debate, would be an extraordinary stretch of power, only to be justified by the most extraordinary circumstances.

Mr. Davis offered a series of resolutions censuring severely the acts of the Administration in the conduct of the war, and declaring that the people of the country ought to *revolt* against their leaders who were guilty of such mismanagement. Senator Wilson construed this language (which certainly was unfortunate and in very bad taste,) into an exhortation to the people to *rise in arms* against the Government, and thereupon moved to expel Mr. Davis for using it. In our judgment Mr. Wilson puts a very forced construction upon the language of Mr. Davis. If he will recall some of his own speeches during heated political discussions, we are confident he will observe that nothing is more common on such occasions than to use figurative expressions, and to apply to political combats the phrases and epithets strictly pertinent to the strife of arms; and we are quite sure he would not like to be held so strictly responsible as he now seeks to hold a brother Senator for his parts of speech. Mr. Davis, moreover, at once disclaimed all thought of using this language in the sense ascribed to it by Mr. Wilson, and in a letter just addressed to the Chairman of the Military Committee he repeats that disclaimer in the following words:

Sir: I was taken wholly by surprise at the presentation of the resolution to expel me from the Senate. I had not expected, or even thought, of my resolution, which was made the ground of that proceeding, or any one or the whole of that series, producing any such movement.

I thereupon avowed in substance that *the mover of the resolution for expulsion interpreted the resolution on which he had based his, erroneously and injuriously to me*; that, in offering these resolutions, *I had no purpose to invite the army to mutiny, or the people to sedition, or any violence whatever*: but it was to exhort the whole people, North and South, to terminate the war by *a constitutional settlement of their difficulties, and reconstruction of the Union*, and that the series of resolutions would not fairly admit of any other construction, all of which I now reaffirm.

We cannot agree with Mr. Howard, in denying the right of Mr. Davis to construe his language for the Senate. He has a right to disclaim any meaning attributed to it which he did not intend it to have,—and the Senate is in justice and courtesy bound to accept that disclaimer. As explained by him, we see nothing in Mr. Davis' language which he had not a *right* to say:—and unless the Senate intends to extinguish liberty of political speech in that body altogether, it would do well, in our judgment, not to push the effort to expel Mr. Davis for the offence alleged against him.

Mexico and the Monroe Doctrine.—The Monroe doctrine is a good word to conjure by; but the spectre which some of the Copperhead presses are attempting to raise in its name, apropos of the position taken by the Administration in regard to the French in Mexico, can have little power to frighten even the most timorous. It will not, we conceive, be found that the honored maxim of American statesmanship has suffered any detriment from aught that our diplomatic correspondence discloses. The attitude of the Government toward the French invasion has been, from the first, that of "observation"—the only attitude that could, under the absorbing conditions imposed upon us by the war, be wisely assumed. But while there has been nothing like blustering or menace indulged in, neither has there gone forth any uncertain sound on the point of our real sentiments as to the Emperor's doings. There is a quiet significance in that passage of one of Mr. Seward's dispatches, in which he states that "the permanent establishment of a foreign and monarchical government in Mexico *will be found neither easy nor desirable*;" and when the whole spirit of his utterances is taken in connection with the *action* of the Government, the wisdom and prudence of the course pursued must be manifest to every fair-minded man. If there was was little in the way of threatening what he *would* do, there was something *done* much more practical and to the point—Texas was occupied and the line of the Rio Grande put under observation. It should be remembered that when the French Government suggested to the United States Government a recognition of the proposed Empire in Mexico, Gen. Banks was at New-Orleans, the whole of Texas was in the possession of the rebels, every attempt that had been made there to raise the Stars and Stripes had failed, and Slidell was understood to be negotiating to sell Texas to Louis Napoleon. It will, we think, be judged by most reflecting men that the Government did more wisely in sending Gen. Banks to regain Texas, postponing threats while informing the Emperor *that his war against Mexico was not yet ended*, than it would have done by threatening that after our war should be over it would then drive out any Government that the Mexican people by free and universal suffrage might have set up in the mean time. It is not quite clear that such a threat would have made Gen. Banks' landing and occupation of Texas any more safe or certain.

Explanatory.—The *Express* complains of injustice on the part of its cotemporaries in regard to their treatment of the suit pending between its present proprietors and one of their late partners. As it includes the Times in this complaint, it is proper for us to say that we have done nothing in the matter, beyond publishing a fair report of the testimony taken in open court, as part of our regular legal record. We have made no comment whatever on any part or aspect of the case, and have neither expressed nor formed any opinion as to the merits of the controversy. How we could have done less than we have done, in justice to the public, we do not perceive. While the *Express* has not always taken pains to deserve kind or considerate treatment at the hands of its cotemporaries, we should certainly be very unwilling to merit the censure which it bestows upon us. We have never meddled in any way with the private relations or business affairs of that or any other journal. We make this explanation in justice to the *Express* as well as ourselves.

Amusements.

German Opera.—Mr. Anschutz's return to his position as chief of the German forces was hailed last night with much favor by an attendance crowded from parquet to dome. The gentleman has been very seriously indisposed, and is still feeble in everything save his *bâton* arm, which is as nervous and imperious as ever.

Nicolai's popular opera of the "Merry Wives of Windsor" was given. The story is taken bodily from Shakespeare, and is therefore easily followed by the American part of the audience. The Teutons seemed to be equally satisfied, and laughed and enjoyed the text hugely. Nicolai's music is fresh and invigorating. It has not been very well studied, but was, nevertheless, sung with spirit, Herr Herrman's, the basso, was a good *Falstaff*.

The opera will be repeated at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Friday next.

Oratorio.—Mr. Berge will give a grand performance of "Moses in Egypt" at the College of St. Francis Xavier, in Sixteenth-street, to-night. The leading parts are sustained by Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Motte, Mr. J. R. Thomas and Mr. Simpson.

Italian Opera.—The sale of tickets to Mr. Maretzek's forthcoming season commences to-day at the Academy of Music.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Affairs in Arkansas—Small-Pox at Little Rock—Military Movements—The Rebels Advancing on Pine Bluff.

Cairo, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The steamer *Belle of Memphis*, with 292 bales of cotton, and Memphis dates of the 25th, has arrived. She also brought 450 reënlisted men of the Kansas cavalry, with about the same number of furloughed men from various other regiments, all en route home.

Late advices from Little Rock state that Judge Clayton will be elected Provisional Governor of Arkansas.

Small-pox prevailed at Little Rock, but no deaths had occurred.

The Arkansas River was in good navigable condition.

On the 22d inst., the rebel Gens. Marmaduke, Shelby and Fagen were reported as advancing on Pine Bluff, with three columns of rebel troops.

Lieut. Payst had attacked Marmaduke, but was unsuccessful.

Col. Clayton had had an engagement some days previously, in which Fagen was repulsed. Col. Clayton then marched against Shelby, forcing him to retreat eleven miles; but fearing a flank movement, Clayton fell back seven miles and telegraphed for reinforcements, but sent word soon afterwards that no assistance was needed.

The steamer *Brazil* was again fired into at Morgan's Bend—no one hurt.

The sales of cotton at Memphis on the 24th were at a slight advance; receipts, 72 bales; from 700 to 800 bales changed hands on the 23d.

N. Y. State Democratic Convention, &c.

Albany, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The Democratic State Committee met yesterday, and called a State Convention, of one delegate from each Assembly District, to meet at Tweddle Hall, Albany, on the 24th of February, for the purpose of selecting a delegate at large, and two delegates from each Congressional District, to represent the State in the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Chicago, July 4.

A large number of editors of daily Democratic newspapers were in consultation here this afternoon, and were entertained by Gov. Seymour in the evening.

Union Prisoners at Columbia, S. C.—Hanging of a Colored Prisoner by the Rebels.

Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Letters received here state that the boat's crew of the United States brig *Perry*, captured on the 5th of December last, while attempting to cut out a schooner on the coast of South Carolina, are now confined in Columbia, S. C., and are well treated. One colored man of the expedition was hung as soon as captured.

Probable Removal of the Capital of Maine.

Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

A dispatch from Aguusta, Me., states that a resolution is pending in the Legislature of that State to remove the seat of government from Augusta to Portland, and will probably pass by a large majority.

On Half Rations.

Leavenworth, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The troops at Fort Gibson are reported to be subsisting on half rations, owing to a defective supply system. Forage is also very scarce.

Gen. Curtis in Kansas.

Leavenworth, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The Kansas Legislature have welcomed Gen. Curtis by a unanimous vote as a General of military renown and tried loyalty.

The Pacific Railroad.

Leavenworth, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The difficulty between Gen. Fremont and Saml. Hallett threatens to delay the work on the Pacific Railroad.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Movements of the Rebel Cavalry Under Forrest—Capture of Athens by the Rebel Gen Roddy.

Nashville, Tenn., Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Gen. Rosseau lately received information that a brigade of rebel cavalry under Gen. Forrest, with a battery of artillery, were about to cross the Tennessee River at Florence, Alabama, for the purpose of a raid through Middle Tennessee.

Gen. Rosseau has made preparations to receive them. He has strengthened the posts and sent out scouting parties to watch the movements of the rebels.

This evening Col. Miserer, at Columbia, telegraphed that Gen. Roddy had taken Athens, Tennessee, and was moving on Columbia.

This morning our pickets at Columbia were attacked by a rebel squad coming from the direction of Mount Pleasant.

It is thought that Gen. Forrest is moving around Columbia for the purpose of endeavoring to destroy the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad and to obstruct the river navigation.

(Note.—In the absence of a statement as to what State the "Athens" alluded to was located in, it has been given Athens, Tennessee. But the position of the Rebel forces would seem to indicate Athens, Alabama, as the place meant. It lies north of the Tennessee River, and nearly on the route to Columbia, which is in Middle Tennessee.)

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Extensive Conflagration of Hospital Buildings at Camp Winder—The Attempt to Burn Jeff. Davis' Mansion—The Blockade Runner A. D. Vance Beached—The Bombardment of Charleston.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The Petersburgh *Express* of Jan. 22 says:

Seven hospital buildings at Camp Winder, near Richmond, were burned yesterday. A large quantity of commissary stores and clothing were destroyed.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the Presidential mansion at Richmond on Tuesday night last.

Nearly half our military force is scattered as absentees and stragglers over the country, which, if returned, not another man would be needed in the field.

The steamer *A. D. Vance* ran on the beach under the guns of Fort Caswell, while attempting to run the blockade of Wilmington. The crew are supposed to be safe. The cargo will be saved and the ship lost.

The Charleston *Courier* of Tuesday says: "The bombardment of the city continues the same as previously reported. The damage done is extraordinarily small considering the number of shots and the weight of the metal fired."

Pascagoula, Miss., Wednesday, Jan. 20.

The enemy's reveille, and also the repeated discharge of musketry, were distinctly heard at the west end of Horn Island this morning.

Two gunboats are in sight off the point of Bois Island.

On the 18th inst. a fore-and-aft schooner was captured while attempting to run the blockade, by the Federal gunboats.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Veterans on Furlough—Reprieve of a Secessionist—Gen. Butler's Order.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Brig.-Gen. Barnes took his departure from Norfolk last evening. Brig.-Gen. Wild is now in command at Norfolk in his place.

Fort Monroe, Jan. 24, 1864.

Special Order No. 23.—Charles H. Graham, of Norfolk, having corresponded with the enemy clandestinely, by sending a scurrilous letter concerning the Commanding-General, and then lieing about it in the most solemn manner by denying the authorship, which he now confesses, having been confined in the guard-house till he could tell the truth, is discharged. He would have been punished further if he had written upon any other subject.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

Gen. J. H. Ledlie will leave here for New-York with the following regiments of his brigade: The Eighty-first, the Ninety-sixth and Ninety-Eighth New-York Regiments, and Howard's New-York Battery, all veteran troops, having participated in the Peninsular campaign, and also in the campaigns of North Carolina. They have all reënlisted and are going home on short furlough and to fill up their ranks.

Seventeen rebel prisoners of war, recently captured at Greenville and Washington, N. C., arrived here this morning on the steamer *S. R. Spaulding*.

Maj.-Gen. Peck arrived this morning from Newbern, N. C.

Headquarters Eighteenth Army Corps, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Fort Monroe, Jan. 24.

General Orders No. 12.—Inasmuch as the rebels of the Confederate States are sending their women and children through the lines of this department, and retaining by law all able-bodied male persons, it is ordered:

I. That no white women or children will be permitted to come through the lines without a pass from these headquarters, or the headquarters of the Army of North Carolina.

II. All able-bodied men will be received, detained until reported to these headquarters, or the headquarters of the District and Army of North Carolina, and orders are given concerning them.

III. Nothing in this order shall be construed to conflict with General Order No. 46, relating to colored persons.

By command of Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
R. S. Davis, Major and A. A. G.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Operations of Rebel Mail Carriers and Spies—The Case of Col. Fisk, &c.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Jar. 27.

The *American* of this evening has the following:

"The number of spies, mail-carriers and agents constantly plying between the North and South is enormous; and, what is more remarkable, many of them ply their avocation in the very face and even with the assistance of our Government officials. For example: When one of these characters desires to come North, he enters our lines and reports himself to a Provost-Marshal as a refugee from the South, takes the oath of allegiance and goes about his business. When he desires to return he goes to Harper's Ferry, or some other point, solicits of the Provost-Marshal a pass for Berryville or Winchester, or some point in that direction, takes the oath of allegiance in an assumed name, receives an order to the guards and pickets to pass him, and at the favorable opportunity slips within the rebel lines."

Matters are very quiet here to-day. A special election for a member of the second branch of the City Council from the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards is going on quietly. Hugh D. Evans is the Union candidate and has no opponent.

William H. Carpenter, who was once or twice under arrest for disloyalty, is again connected with the editorial department of the *Daily Gazette* here—(secession organ.)

The rumors about the rebels moving on Winchester in force are unfounded. All railroads are running regularly.

The Col. Fisk affair continues to excite the public. Many witnesses here will be summoned to testify in his case—a large number of them Secessionists.

The Kentucky Legislature.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The last ballot in the Kentucky Legislature, yesterday, for United States Senator, resulted as follows:

Guthrie	51	Burnam	38
Bell	42		

Mr. Buckner has withdrawn his name.

Arrivals in the City.

Judge Colt, St. Louis; Hon. J. Gaul, Jr., N. Y.; Dr. J. H. Hall and wife, Cleveland, Ohio; E. Ira Richards, Massachusetts; Col. Kantz, U. S. A., and George Richardson, Philadelphia, are at Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. D. Boardman, Ithaca; Col. W. P. Walker, U. S. Army; A. R. S. Foote, U. S. N., and son of the late Rear-Admiral Foote, and Capt. Jones, U. S. M. Corps, are at the Astor House.

Prof. Geo. Abel, Poughkeepsie; J. H. Haldeman and wife, Philadelphia, and J. M. Rose, Montreal, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

E. H. Crenshaw, Philadelphia; S. W. Tilton, Boston, and Lewis N. Tappan, Colorado, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Signor P. Brignoli is lying sick at the Everett House, but was reported convalescent yesterday.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $28. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

"A Slight Cold" and its Results

RELIEVED AT ONCE

By that King of Remedies,

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. Sold by all Druggists.

A Neglected Cold may cause months of suffering, and often ends at last in Consumption, Bronchitis or other Pulmonary Affection. Where neglect is attended by results so dangerous, what can justify the careless indifference "of waiting for a cold to get well itself?" If those who are now troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., would surely avoid the dreadful sufferings of the consumptive, let them take at once Dr. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant, a remedy whose efficacy has been established thirty years. Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE & SON, Philadelphia.

All Dr. D. JAYNE & Son's Family Medicines are sold in New-York by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 141 Chambers-st., and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by Druggists generally.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New Sewing-Machines

To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Marvin's New Patent
DRY PLASTER AND ALUM,
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES,
(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)

We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:
Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.
MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers.
No. 265 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye Known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Universal Clothes Wringer—
With cog wheels warranted.
$3,818 sold in 1863. Send for descriptive circular to
R. C. BROWING, No. 347 Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

To Physicians and Ladies.—The cure of *prolapsus uteri* and kindred diseases, by motor pathic treatment, has now become an established fact, verified by the restoration of several thousand cases in hospital and riding practice. It gives vitality and force to the functional powers, and controls obstinate and organic weakness with ease and certainty. It acts in harmony with the natural functions; causes no pain or inconvenience; and the cure is so reliable as scarcely to admit the possibility of failure. No appliances of the day are resorted to. Those brought on beds even are soon enabled to walk, and sterility itself yields to its vitalizing effects, unless combined with some incurable malady.

It would be but reasonable to suppose that treatment which proves life-giving in one set of organs, if judiciously modified to the need of other chronic diseases, could be but powerfully efficacious. Such it has proved to be, in the cure of premonitory consumption, and of various stubborn complaints which had lingered without help for years. Marked success has also been had in bronchitis, in restoring broken-down constitutions, and in arousing torpid, nervous and debilitated systems to strength and activity. Physicians are cordially invited to call at the Round Hill Water-Cure, at Northampton, Mass., and test this practice and witness its results. A circular sent gratis, is particularly commended to their notice.

Dr. RALSTED will be in the City, at St. Nicholas Hotel, Feb. 3d and 4th. He will be in from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 7, and will be happy to give any information desired.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative differs from dyes. Dyes impart a uniform dead black color to the hair, so that different persons have the same colored hair; the Hiawatha restores the hair to its original color and preserves the harmony between the complexion and color of the hair. Dyes require soaping and washing and hours for application; the Hiawatha is as readily applied as any hair dressing. Dyes stain the skin wherever they touch it; the Hiawatha is wiped away like any dressing for the hair. Dyes make the hair gummy and dirty; the Hiawatha cleanses it from all impurities. Dyes color the hair by mere contact with it and are washed off; the color the Hiawatha gives cannot be washed out. The Hiawatha restores the natural shading of the hair. Which is preferable?

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM,
Oils and colors the hair at the same time; changes light and red hair and whiskers to a beautiful brown or black.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO.,
No. 10 University-place, N. Y.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., 2d floor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Bellevue or Perfected Stereoscope, sliding focus and field-piece, accommodating all eyes, costs but $2, with 12 views $5. Liberal discount to dealers. HENRY CRAIG, 335 Broadway, 2d floor, New-York.

Trusses—Dr. Rigg's Improved Trusses, shoulder braces, supporters, spinal instruments and other appliances, may be seen at No. 2 Barclay-st., N. Y.

A Good Time to buy Furs at White's Celebrated HAT EMPORIUM, No. 216 Broadway. A large stock of Furs, at greatly reduced prices; must be sold, to make room for new goods. Also a great variety of millinery goods sold cheap.

Artificial Limbs by B. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. United States soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Wheaton, U. S. N.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes; also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes for Silver Plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents. Black or brown; instantaneous, natural, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug and fancy goods stores.

Hill, Inimitable Hair Cutter. Styles suitable and neat, executed in the best manner, only at No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving, 10 cents.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 141.—Jan. 27, 1864.
18, 65, 21, 28, 10, 72, 42, 75, 27, 58, 5, 6.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 142.—Jan. 27, 1864.
17, 6, 20, 76, 53, 61, 51, 40, 70, 68, 72, 44, 32, 24, 52, 4.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 45—Jan. 27, 1864.
41, 74, 2, 47, 65, 17, 77, 5, 43, 59, 4, 22.

CLASS 46—Jan. 27, 1864.
34, 15, 16, 61, 46, 32, 40, 33, 26, 77, 10, 76, 54, 53, 23, 58.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

GRAND SCHEME ON THE ROYAL HAVANA PLAN, of the SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY of Kentucky, to draw on the 30th instant, one prize of $100,000, two of $50,000, two of $25,000, two of $20,000, four of $10,000, ten of $5,000, 100 of $1,000 each, and 484 approximations, in all amounting to $800,000. Prizes cashed without deduction. Information furnished. ALECK & CO., Brokers,
No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!
DOCTOR KENNEDY,
OF ROXBURY, MASS.,
has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, FROM THE WORST SCROFULA TO A COMMON PIMPLE.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most dangerous case of rheumatism.
Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.
Five or eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands that it has been caused by cancer in the stomach.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.
One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.
One to two bottles will regulate all derangements of the kidneys.
Four to six bottles have cured the worst cases of dropsy.
One to three bottles have cured the worst cases of piles; a relief is always experienced. What a mercy to get relief in such an excruciating disease.
By following the directions in the pamphlet around each bottle and by a judicious application of the SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,
SCROFULA OINTMENT,
AND
HEALING OINTMENT,
every sore and ulcer, of whatsoever kind or nature, except cancer that has taken root, is perfectly and permanently healed.
MANUFACTURED BY DONALD KENNEDY,
No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass.
Price $1. For sale by every druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS. THE MOST GRAPHIC, INTERESTING AND LIVE WEEKLY PAPER IN AMERICA. PRICE 8 CENTS; YEARLY, $3 50; WITH SPLENDID PREMIUMS.

MARSHALL'S
PINE TREE TAR DROPS,
The most popular remedy extant,
For Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat,
Are very pleasant and effectual,
Neatly put up in sliding cases.
Convenient for the pocket.
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box,
By dealers in Medicines generally.
Prepared only by Thos. F. Marshall, Trenton, N. J.
New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S
Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.

THE COPPERHEAD CATECHISM.
For the instruction of such Politicians as are of tender years.
Carefully compiled by divers Learned and Designing Men. Authorized and with Admonitions.
BY FERNANDO THE GOTHAMITE,
High Priest of the Order of Copperheads.
Price Fifteen Cents.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of WILBOR'S PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by
A. B. WILBOR, Chemist,
No. 166 Court-st., Boston.
In New-York by J. MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway; D. S. BARNES & CO.

INTENSELY INTERESTING ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE LIVE SUBJECTS OF THE DAY, WITH MANY GRAPHIC SCENES AND VALUABLE LITERARY MATTER, WILL BE FOUND IN DEMOREST'S N.Y. ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF THIS WEEK.

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7 CENTS A POUND, CASH, PAID FOR
OLD BOOKS,
NEWSPAPERS,
PAMPHLETS,
MAGAZINES, &C.
JOHN TUCKER & BROTHER,
No 24 ANN-ST.

CANVASSERS WANTED
In New-York and other States, to sell the
LIFE OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES,
and other books relating to the great prelate. From $20 to $50 per week can be made on the sale of these alone. Apply in person, or by letter, at the office of the *Metropolitan Record*, No. 419 Broadway.

OUR SOCIAL RELATIONS.—MARRYING for Money; Tired of Marriage; Marriage in Turkey; The Baby Walks; Two Human Monsters, with their Portraits: The New-Born and the Dead.

SUCCESS IN LIFE—MONEY—its Right Use: "A Call," or the Choice of Pursuits; Capital vs. Credit; Must Marry; Motives; Enterprise; Cheerfulness; The Right and the Wrong Way. (Illustrated.)

WHAT TO BELIEVE.—ASTROLOGY, or Fortune Telling; World-Making; Cause of Earthquakes, Giants and Dwarfs; Hours of Study important to Parents and Teachers; Marvels of Man; Breath of Life: What are we made of? Premonitions of Death, &c. In February PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Double number, 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE TIMES FOR sale of 1862 and 1863. Also, complete file of 1862 and 1863. Single copies, 25c. each. Address J. O. R., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET OF FASHIONS, BY MME. DEMOREST, WILL BE GIVEN IN DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF THIS WEEK.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.—TWO, THREE, FIVE, and EIGHT DOLLARS a set. For sale by
C. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS and window bands exclude cold, wind, rain and dust from doors and windows. They save one-half the fuel, stop the rattling of sashes, and are warranted good for five years. Local agents wanted everywhere. Address the PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP CO., No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—FAMILIES SUPplied at 8 cents per quart. Address T. W. DECKER, office No. 155 East 27th-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 620 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured,

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

Iconsulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. I therefore with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of acure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC,

In placing the Cherokee "Medicines" before the public, we wish it distinctly understood that it is not our purpose to step between the regular well-educated physician and his patrons. Our object simply is, to give the unfortunate "Medicines" that will place them beyond the clutches of those empirics who will not only do them no good, but will ruin them in pocket and constitution.

There are, in almost every portion of our country, physicians who stand high in their profession, and are well prepared to treat these diseases (by the old method; nauseous drugs and poisonous minerals,) and who are known and respected for their talents; but for the very reason of their high standing as family practitioners, youth will not consult them, from motives of delicacy or shame, until the poison has acquired a strength and virulence as to become alarming, and to be no longer neglected. Then, from the fact of there being no reliable "Medicine" which they can purchase *privately*, they place themselves under the treatment of some mercenary quack, who will leave them mere wrecks, to linger out an existence of pain and suffering; or who may temporarily arrest the more prominent symptoms, without eradicating the disease, and thus lull the patient into feelings of imaginary security, until, alas! they find themselves victims of a loathsome disease, which will prove the bane and curse of their succeeding existence, and, what is of more importance, entail most serious afflictions upon an innocent wife, and corrupt their offspring even to the fourth generation.

There are those who assume that no medicine should be prepared for a general sale throughout the country, and that each physician should be limited to his own local practice. We would remind all parties that although this branch of medicine has, as a general thing, been in the hands of mercenary *empirics*, it is equally conducive to the honor of the profession and the interests of the patient that not only these pretenders be driven from the field, but also that "Medicines" safe and reliable be placed within reach of inexperienced, short-sighted youth, who would, if deprived of it through delicacy or shame, suffer themselves to become victims to the ravages of an insidious, constitutional, soul-and-body-destroying disease!

The "Cherokee Medicines" are safe and reliable preparations—those which will enable the afflicted to shun the cunning quacks, who are well aware, from the nature of the disease and the manner in which the unfortunate patient approaches them, that if they cannot cure—or if they even make the case worse by their ignorance—it will not be made known to the world, for the patient has a reputation at stake, which would suffer very materially should his condition be made known.

In the "Cherokee Medicines" the unfortunate will find a new resource, and a day of deliverance from suffering and pain! A day splendid and glorious, when they shall no longer suffer without cessation or repose, either through *vile mercenary quacks* or the inefficiency of *poisonous minerals!*

The "Cherokee Medicines" accomplish his ransom—his emancipation! An emancipation so great, so admirable, and so prolific of universal good. These Medicines will prove in any and every case, and in any and every stage of the disease, faithful and never-failing friends in the time and hour of need, and serve to ward off those terrible scourges that afflict so large a portion of the human race.

CHEROKEE REMEDY
AND
CHEROKEE INJECTION.

The common saying, "that every country contains the best cures for its own diseases," seems fully verified in America. The "Cherokee Medicines," like the diseases which they cure, sprang from the dusky children of the forest. Gonorrhea and its kindred complaints were not known prior to the discovery of the "New World." Columbus, returning to Spain in 1493, found the disease prevailing to an alarming extent among his sailors, and from this the infectious poison spread over the entire world.

The Indian tribes of America have known of these simple "Medicines" from the earliest existence of the disease; and they never failed to make speedy and permanent cures. A few years since these valuable "Medicines" were known only to the remnant of the once powerful Cherokee Indians, who had been driven from their favorite hunting grounds. Their war-dance and camp-fires had all passed into oblivion, yet still they retained among their "medicine-men" these unfailing specifics as an inheritance of great value from their ancestors.

One of the proprietors of the "Cherokee Medicines," feeling that he who could discover these medicines would confer a lasting benefit upon his race, went forth almost hopeless. The men of science and of large experience, who dwelt in the thronging cities, had failed to make the discovery! Long years of persevering toil and innumerable hardships did not stay his footsteps. Westward, still westward; beyond the Mississippi and the Falls of Minnehaha, toward the laughing waters and the setting sun, he still pushed onward; o'er solitudes, where the foot of civilization had not entered, where rolls the Columbia, and hears no sound save his own dashings!—where the Indian warrior still wields the tomahawk, and speeds the poisoned arrow, as wild and uncultivated as when Powhatan ruled in Virginia. At last he halted near the "Cherokee's Bouga Homa," and there on the sunny slopes of the misty mountains, beneath the spreading branches of the "Bois D'Arc," and the gloom-inspiring cypress, he discovered Roots, Barks and Leaves whose virtues seemed almost to work miracles. In the forest's great laboratory he found that which the most learned physicians of the past century had sought in vain, the discovery of which will cause unborn millions to rejoice with feelings of joy and gladness.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the Urinary Organs, such as incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, &c., and is especially recommended in those cases of *Fluor Albus*, (or Whites in Females,) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.

It is diuretic and alterative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor, thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of *Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites*. Its effects are *healing, soothing and demulcent*; removing all scalding, heat, chordee and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the *cheap quack Injections*.

By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

For full particulars get our pamphlet from any drug store in the country, or write us and we will mail free to any address, a full treatise.

Price, CHEROKEE REMEDY, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Price, CHEROKEE INJECTION, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Sent by EXPRESS to any address on receipt of price.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

We have learned to be astonished at nothing. Years of experience and a correspondence extending throughout all nationalities of the habitable globe have turned theories into facts, and established a basis from which we need not err. We are not surprised at such facts as the following—although the persons who write them are. We know the persons and circumstances, hence feel at liberty to indorse their statements:

"NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. While visiting some friends in New-York who were using Plantation Bitters, they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I have not done for years. I feel like another being; my appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.

Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSELL."

"REEDSBURY, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.

"* * * I have been in the army hospital for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * *

C. A. FLAUTE."

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

"HAVEMEYER MANSION, FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1863.

DR. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE."

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, New-York."

"* * * Then will send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use.

Thy friend,
ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. J. S. OATHORN,
Rochester, N. Y."

"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which is daily increasing with the guests of our house.

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.

G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.

H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, No. 254 Broadway,"
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly Pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and harmless.

NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and impostor. It is put up only in our log-cabin bottle. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork unmutilated, and signature on steel-plate side labels.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Is in urgent want of funds. Its operations for the relief of the army were never more extensive and effective than now. Its depots and agents are at every military centre, from Washington to the Rio Grande. The money value of the supplies it issued to the Army of the Potomac during and immediately after Gettysburgh, exceeded seventy thousand dollars. Its issues at Chattanooga were on a like scale. Thousands of men needing "Special Relief" are daily cared for in its "Homes." Its steamboats and wagon trains follow our soldiers everywhere. Its other and equally important departments of work, Sanitary Inspection, Hospital Inspection, Hospital Directors, Transportation of the sick and wounded, &c., are in full operation. The cost of all this life saving work is not less than forty-five thousand dollars per month. Its funds are now much reduced, and immediate contributions are requested to sustain it.

The Fairs that have been got up with such admirable and unprecedented energy and success at Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, though reported everywhere as "for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission," have not as yet contributed a dollar to its treasury. The large sums thus raised have been received by the branches of the Commission at those cities respectively.

These branches apply them most usefully, mainly to the purchase of material to be made up into clothing, bedding, &c., and for like purposes. They thus relieve the treasury of the Commission from the necessity of purchasing supplies belonging to certain classes. But they render no aid to any other department of its work.

Those who desire fuller information as to the organization, method and cost of the Commission are referred to a statement of its system and of the application of its funds just published, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or at the bookstore of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

It is submitted to all humane and patriotic men that the Commission has saved, and is daily saving lives the country cannot afford to lose; what it is doing to economize the life and health of our soldiers is worth to the country ten times the money the Commission has received, and is of direct practical importance to every one interested in diminishing the cost and the duration of the war.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, at No. 68 Wall-st., or No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

By order of the Standing Committee.

GEORGE T. STRONG,
Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission.

DEC. 28, 1863.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS!

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

PURE COUNTRY MILK—CAN BE OBTAINED at 8 cents per quart, by applying at or addressing C. SMITH'S Old Establishment, No. 124 East 40th-st. None but a pure article served.

REV. H. B. RIDGAWAY WILL PREACH THIS (Thursday) EVENING in Trinity M. E. Church, 36th-st., near 8th-av.
Protracted meeting in progress.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR FEBRUARY, 1864.
CONTENTS:

SIMON KENTON.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Kenton's First Victory—Daniel Morgan—Boone's Fort—Finding the Remains—Daniel Boone—Kenton Saving Boone—A Fraternal Hug—Kenton and Girty—Kenton and Logan—Kenton and his Deliverer—George Rogers Clarke—Kenton and Fletcher—Simon Kenton.
MONOMOY.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Whitewash Village—A Monomoyer—Map of Monomoy—The Light-House—Take her on the Wind—The Wreck—Family Wood-Pile—At the Monomoit House—The Pedagogue—Clamming at Monomoy.
A WOMAN'S WORDS.
THE "GEOMETER," OR MEASURING WORM.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Twigs, with Eggs and Chrysalis.—The Geometer.
EPISODIC FARMING.
THE THREE WATCHERS.
THE SMALL HOUSE AT ALLINGTON.
CHAPTER XLVI. John Eames at his office.
CHAPTER XLVII. The new Private Secretary.
CHAPTER XLVIII. Nemesis.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—In Town.—"

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of $51.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

The bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Loganspart; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a first and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 21 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANS,
JACOB R. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.
COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 30, 1863.
Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
of all issues.
Purchased and for sale.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "MANLEY PADDLE WHEEL COMPANY."—The Manley Paddle Wheel Company being desirous to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the purpose of increasing its capital stock, hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose under the provisions of sec. 21 of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848. The said meeting will be held at the office of GENETS & GOEPP, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 8, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 6th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed at said meeting to increase the capital is $800,000.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.
JOHN EGERTON,
HENRY COGGILL,
GEORGE E. STONE, } Trustees.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK Jan. 25, 1864.
COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1864, FROM THE Preferred Sinking Fund, Appleton Extension, Green Bay Extension and General First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date. Coupons from Registered Bonds will be paid only to the parties in whose names they are registered, or upon their written order.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
No. 111 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1864.
INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be paid at the Company's office in New-York, on and after Feb. 1 prox.
The bond transfer books will be closed from the 21th January to 1st February, both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE McGREGOR WESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.
THE COUPONS FROM THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds (Eastern Division) of the McGregor Western Railway Company, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
H. H. BOODY, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC-TORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1864,
Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC-TORS of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, Feb. 1. The poll will open at 1 and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

A NELDERLY GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant and thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. H., Box No. 2,307 Post-office.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 23, 1864.
THE HIGHLAND BANK, BANKING AS-SOCIATION, (Newburgh,) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Nassau Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & Co., BANKERS,
No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GEN-ERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks:
The new 5 per cent. Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.
6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.
7 3-10 Treasury Notes,
6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.
U. S. Quartermaster Checks.
Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.
VERMILYE & CO.,
JAN. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$8,214,398 93
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863	1,790,602 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,005,001 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fre Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$7,897,666 56
Losses paid during the same period	3,865,651 04
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,082,967 48
The Company has the following assets, viz.:	
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$3,492,631 30
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,450,700 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	193,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	104,964 51
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	3,278,676 63
Cash in Bank	744,813 88
Total amount of Assets	$9,265 516 32

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $14,328,880
Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 | 2,630,000
Total profits for 21½ years | $16,958,880
The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash | 11,690,210
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 | $5,268,670

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickeragill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHI-CAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the 8 per cent. past due Bonds of this Company may receive payment of the principal, with interest from 10th October last at 7 per cent. per annum (the lawful rate of the State of Wisconsin for past due obligations,) on presentation of the same at the office of Schuchardt & Gebhard, No. 21 Nassau-st.

Notice is hereby given that the privilege of exchanging said Bonds for the 7 per cent. first mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company is extended to the 10th day of February next. After that day interest will cease on all of said Bonds which shall not then have been presented for exchange or payment.
By order of ALEX. MITCHELL,
President Chicago and Milwaukee Railway.

BUFFALO & STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, Jan. 20, 1864.
THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS USUAL semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) on the 1st proximo, at its office, in Buffalo.
HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law,
No. 170 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISH-ment in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. R. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

NOTICE—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANnual election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 2d day of February, 1864, at their banking-house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 12 to 2 P. M.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1861.
THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL stock of this Bank are hereby notified that a further installment of Twenty-five Per Cent, on their respective subscriptions will be required to be paid in on or before THURSDAY, the 4th day of February next, at the Banking-house, No. 29 Pine-st.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED AND for sale.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS sold at a discount of 2 to 4½ per cent., by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSUR-ANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.
The DIRECTORS of this COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND to stockholders of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.
Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY (50) PER CENT. to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business; and scrip will be issued on the 15th day of February. Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. in cash on all outstanding scrip, payable on demand. All free of Government tax.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 West-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States income Tax.

Also a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the United States Income Tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account.

Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the first day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday the 16th inst., and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the second day of February.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER R. R. Co.,
NORWICH, CONN., Jan. 13, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half of One per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst., whose names are on the Stock Ledger of the Company on the 16th inst. Dividend payable at the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 23d inst.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 20,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT. on the First, and of seven (7) per cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railway Company will be paid at this office on Monday, 1st February next. Holders of Mortgage Bonds desiring to convert them into the First Preferred Stock of the Company, can do so by surrendering them at the above-named place from the 1st to 10th February next, inclusive.
A. F. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

DIVIDENDS.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed until 2d of February next.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 Chatham square, corner Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books closed from the 24th instant to February 1, inclusive. By order
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
3D-AV., COR. 9TH-ST., NEW YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DE-clared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st of February.
WILLIAM H. RIBLET, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February.
The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., No. 433 Broadway.
DIVIDEND—JAN. 18, 1864.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, has this day been declared, payable at the office, No. 433 Broadway, Feb. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, Jan. 21, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, and the Government tax. The transfer-book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st of February. By order,
W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable the 18th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAN. 13, 1864. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1, prox., free of Government tax.
The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
J. DE LAMATER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF YONKERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SER-VICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 27 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY
NO. 102 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL $500,000.
SURPLUS $845,386 92.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

The following is the twenty-second semi-annual statement of this Company, showing its actual condition on the 1st day of January, 1864.

ASSETS.

Cash Balance in Bank	$65,308 10	
Cash Balance in Office	87 76	
Loans on Stocks of Solvent Institutions, worth over $168,583, (payable on demand)	123,003 00	$188,398 86
Real Estate, owned by the Company		92,000 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, first lien on Real Estate, worth over $1,095,150	507,600 00	
Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company	533,225 00	
Interest on Loans due and unpaid, (all paid except $900 prior to this date)		16,407 66
Premiums due		5,905 40
Rents accrued, not yet due		1,350 00
United States Internal Revenue Stamps		500 00
Total		$1,345,386 92

LIABILITIES.

Losses unpaid, and all other liabilities of every description	$48,592 85

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.
The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding premiums, Jan. 1, 1863		$158,811 87
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive	702,903 00	
Total amount of marine premiums		$861,714 87
This Company has issued no policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.		
No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.		
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above		$701,967 16
Paid for losses and expenses during the same period	411,264 40	
Return premiums	57,067 21	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank		$116,816 42
United States, New-York City banks and other stocks	702,760 03	
Loans on stocks, drawing interest	101,936 29	921,551 74
Premium notes and bills receivable		236,928 82
Subscription notes in advance of premiums		73,002 50
Scrips of sundry Mut. Ins. Co.'s, reinsurances and other claims due the Company, estimated at		33,777 51
Total assets		$1,265,200 67

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of six per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 2d day of February next.

The Trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1860, be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend of Thirty per cent., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which Certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.
By order of the Board
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	A. C. RICHARDS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	W. M. RICHARDS,
G. D. H. GILLESPIE,	C. R. MILNOR,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	FREDERICK B. BETTS,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	SANFORD COBB, Jr.,
W. H. MELLEN,	B. W. BULL,
C. HADDEN,	L. F. MORTON,
W. W. MEYER,	J. K. MYERS,
WILLIAM LECONEY,	A. WESSON,
WILLIAM KENT,	BYRON SHERMAN,
JEHIAL READ,	JOHN A. BARTOW,
A. S. BARNES,	ALEX. M. EARLE,
H. L. ATHERTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
GEO. C. WETMORE,	P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	OLIVER K. KING,
DAVID LAMB.	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER
INSURANCE COMPANY.
CHARTERED 1853.
OFFICE No. 69 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$500,000
Amount paid in and securely invested	$275,700
Balance "Scrip Stock," subject to call of the Directors	224,210

WITH A SURPLUS,
THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE, on very favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.
CHARLES H. BIRNEY, President.
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON.....Pres. Central R., N. J
JOSEPH B. VARNUM.....late President Fulton Bank
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT.....Schuchardt & Gebhard
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
DANIEL S. SCHANCK.....Nos. 45 and 47 Chambers-st.
HENRY SALISBURY.....Henry Salisbury & Co.
SAMUEL SLOAN.....President Hudson River R.
ISAAC COTHEAL.....No. 69 Wall-st.
DAVID WAGSTAFF.....David Wagstaff & Co.
HENRY A. HOWE.....Bradley & Howe
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.....Augustus Whitlock & Co.
JAMES COLLES, Jr.....James Colles, Jr., & Co.
ALEXANDER I. COTHEAL.....No. 49 Water-st.
WILLIAM WATT.....Watt & Sherman
ISAAC WALTON.....Isaac Walton & Son
HENDERSON MOORE.....J. M. Oppenheim & Co.
R. W. MONTGOMERY.....Beebe, Montgomery & Co.
FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR.....No. 4 Beekman-st.
JAMES A. HAMILTON.....No. 46 Exchange-place
THEO. FOLHELMUS, Jr., Theo. Folhelmus, Jr., & Co.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 151 BROADWAY,
ONE DOOR ABOVE LIBERTY-ST.
JOSEPH HOXIE, President
GEORGE T. HAWS, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital	$300,000
Surplus over	$260,000
Assets over	$560,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.

1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.

2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.

3. In the issue of 50 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.

Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No liability whatever incurred by the assured.

A liberal reduction in the premium made to customers preferring non-participation policies.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is BLOCK & MASSETT; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling of stocks, bonds and other securities, as brokers, upon commission; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are ELIAS M. BLOCK, THOMAS A. MASSETT and SAMUEL KAUFMAN; that the said ELIAS M. BLOCK is a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the said Thomas A. Massett is also a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; and that the said Samuel Kaufman is a special partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; and that the said special partner, Samuel Kaufman, has contributed in actual cash payment the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as capital to the common stock of said partnership; and that said partnership is to commence on the sixteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to terminate on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1864.
ELIAS M. BLOCK,
THOS. A. MASSETT, } General Partners.
SAMUEL KAUFMAN, Special Partner.
Office No. 23 Exchange-place.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day, by mutual consent, admitted into their firm as junior partners George Youngs, Jr., and William S. Youngs, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of G. & W. YOUNGS & CO., Builders, No. 163 7th-av.
GEORGE YOUNGS,
WILLIAM YOUNGS,
GEORGE YOUNGS, Jr.
WILLIAM S. YOUNGS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

GOODMAN & JESUP HAVE THIS DAY associated with them JOHN R. KENNADAY. They will continue the practice of a general law business at their offices, No. 112 Broadway, under the firm name of GOODMAN, JESUP & KENNADAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
JOHN CAMPBELL IS THIS DAY ADMIT-ted a member of our firm.
FEARING & DALTON.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
December 31, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
MR. JOHN CROSBY BROWN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our several firms.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $600, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder shall fail to enter into the contract, they will make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals are to be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, inhesum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by two contractor and both of his guarantors

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the Universities of Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health will find it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The debilitated consult Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st., FEDERKEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The three required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and No. 205 Hudson-st., New-York, or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 New-York Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated, a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RE-STORES MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four weeks, from whatever cause arising. Price $5, or four quantities in one for $20. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $5, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.;

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN FAIR.

THE PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF IT.

WHAT THE COMMITTEES ARE DOING.

WHAT THE PEOPLE OUGHT TO DO

THE CONTRIBUTIONS ALREADY RECEIVED.

The Executive Committees of the Great Metropolitan Fair for the United States Sanitary Commission are actively engaged in perfecting their arrangements. The ladies meet every day at the Receiving Depot, No. 2 Great Jones-street, corner of Broadway, and a certain number of the gentlemens' committee will always be found at No. 842 Broadway, to give information, or receive contributions. This Fair is intended to be not a mere Fancy Fair, for the sale of useless articles at exorbitant prices, but rather a grand exhibition of the industrial, agricultural, commercial and artistic products of the whole country, or, indeed, of the whole world, if the world will only be kind enough to contribute to a charity the grandest in its proportions, the noblest in its objects, the most universal in the distribution of its benefits that has ever presented itself to the benevolent. On the 28th of March, at the grounds known as the "Palace Garden," on Fourteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, this Fair will open. There now remains two months for preparation, and the committees are hard at work—the ladies in particular devoting a great deal of time with unwearing energy, in the determination to make this an exhibition which, in magnificent proportions and beneficial results to the funds of the Sanitary Committee, shall far excel the fairs held in the other cities of the Union for the same object. To assist them in this aim, it is the duty of everyone to contribute, and not only will it be doing an act of charity, but the plan of the Fair offers reciprocal benefits to every merchant and manufacturer who wishes to bring his goods before the public. Everybody is invited to contribute—merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, artisans, artists, farmers, publishers, managers and artists of theatres, musicians, music dealers, all trades and callings. There is nothing so small that the Committee will not receive it with thanks; there is nothing so large that room cannot be found for it.

The great Fair will offer for sale everything that the country produces, from a seal ring to a steam engine, from a mammoth squash to a load of hay, from a guinea pig to a prize ox. Only let the people come forward and contribute of what they have or can produce, and it will not be the fault of the Committee if New York does not show the world what she can do in arts, in manufacture and in productions of the soil as well as what she can do to alleviate the sufferings of her heroic defenders. Those that cannot send articles for sale can send money, which is much needed, and in giving let no poor man think that one dollar is too small a sum as to be useless, and let no rich man think that ten thousand is so great a sum that it cannot be used.

In the Exposition Rooms (the old drill-room) a substantial brick building has been set apart for the sale and exhibition of works of art. The artists have formed a special committee, and arrangements have already been made by which each artist in New-York and vicinity will contribute some work from his pencil, prepared especially for this fair. These will be exhibited during the continuance of the fair, and sold at any time, to be delivered at its termination. Many prominent citizens, being satisfied that their pictures will be safely kept in a durable edifice, have offered to place valuable works of art in the hall, to remain on exhibition during the fair. All such works will be insured against fire, at the expense of the Committee. Nearly all the dramatic artists and managers of theatres have volunteered their services, and Mr. LEONARD W. JEROME has offered the use of a new building, recently erected by him on Twenty-sixth-street, for the purpose of giving six performances of a theatrical or operatic nature. These performances are to be given by amateurs—ladies and gentlemen well known in social circles, and the dramatic portion, will be under the management and rehearsals of Mr. WALLACK. The directors of the Academy of Music have also offered that edifice for the 2d of February and for one night during the exhibition.

A Department of Arms and Trophies will be established, in which will be placed arms and flags captured during the present war, as well as any articles of this kind which have an historic or intrinsic interest. Articles of this nature can be sent either for sale or exhibition.

A Post-office will be established, at the illegality of which the Committee hope "the Honorable the Postmaster-General will wink, if official dignity be capable of such an act," and which, it is believed, will astonish the public with the unwonted promptness and regularity of its deliveries.

A newspaper will be published daily, giving beside the latest telegraphic news, short and piquant articles upon the incidents of the day and especially of the fair.

As much of the time of the patrons will necessarily be expended in viewing the curiosities, wonders and works of art, a restaurant of magnificent proportions will be established at which small and large matters of refreshment will be furnished at reasonable prices. For the thirsty, Croton will be furnished gratis, but no punch. A curiosity shop will be one of the features of the fair, to which articles can be deposited for sale or exhibition. An extract from the circular of the Committee will show the nature of this department.

"This will take all waifs and strays which would be out of place in other departments, so that nothing will be lost which can be made in any way interesting, either to the general public or to collectors. It will necessarily embrace a very wide field, and include not only objects valuable from their beauty or variety, but from their connection with particular individuals or periods, and even from grotesqueness, oddity, or intense ugliness. Among those which may be enumerated are pieces of antique furniture, articles of dress of quaint and by-gone fashions, tapestry, samplers, &c.; old books and scrap-books, old paintings and engravings, manuscripts and autographs; pieces of armor and arms of all kinds, saddles, spurs and bridles; relics of old, the historical and revolutionary times, and of the rebellion; Indian curiosities and manufactures peculiar to other barbarous and savage nations; old china and glass, coins and medals; ancient music and old musical instruments of curious make; old-fashioned jewels and personal or household ornaments; minerals and shells, stuffed birds and animals; in short, everything, however little its intrinsic value, which will add interest to the museum or attract the curiosity hunter."

It is designed to make Literature a special department, which, it is hoped, the publishers and booksellers will take pride in filling with such a varied and valuable stock as will do credit to their extensive and wealthy fraternity. In connection with this will be a second-hand book stall, and the opportunity is here afforded for every one who has a duplicate of a valuable work, or who has books which can be spared, to fill up the shelves of this department. Besides books and pamphlets, a table will be set apart for the exposition and sale of valuable autographs. Each city in the State, desiring to keep their contributions separate, will be provided with a table or space for that purpose, and these cities can be represented on the General Committee of Management.

The Committee of the State of New-Jersey has announced to the committee of this fair that no fair will be held in their State, as it has been decided to unite with New-York in contributing to the Metropolitan Fair. They will of course have ample and distinct space accorded to them, and New-Jersey will receive due credit for all that she contributes. Her wealthy manufacturers, and the carriage-builders in particular, ought to remember that this will be the finest opportunity that they will ever have for the exhibition of their handiwork; and the committee will receive anything they may choose to send, from a paper of needles to a Concord coach. Each article will be conspicuously marked with the name of the donor or maker, and his or her place of business; and as the public press will notice all the incidents and particulars of the fair, interest as well as patriotism ought to appeal to every one to send the best specimens of their workmanship or merchandise.

The Public Schools, Fire and Police Departments, have tendered their services to the Committee, and will assist them in every way, both as public bodies and individuals. The press have not been behindhand, and the Committee already acknowledge themselves indebted to the City papers for many favors. It was found that the business of Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, and other cities was materially increased during the continuance of the fairs held in those places, and as the Metropolitan Fair, if carried out upon the contemplated scale of grandeur, will equal if not exceed the World's Fair in interest and magnificence, railroad companies, merchants and hotel-keepers will realize immense profits from the crowd of strangers who will flock to the City.

The following special committees already formed will give some idea of the scope and variety of the different departments of the exhibition:

The committee appointed from the New-York Fire Department to act in concert with the lady managers of the fair, have issued a circular, the purport of which is as follows: It is desired that the officers of the different companies represented, will use their utmost efforts to have such articles of usefulness or ornament, as the ingenuity of the different members and honorary members may suggest, not forgetting to invite their lady friends to add their useful assistance. A prominent position will be allotted the Fire Department. This circular, appealing as it does to the prominent members of the New-York and Brooklyn Fire Departments, is signed by a committee of prominent gentlemen now officers of the New-York Fire Department.

The merchants of the City are organizing committees in their different branches. The brokers are moving. The banks are taking measures to be liberally represented. Many of the trades are acting together for a similar purpose. The churches, it is hoped and believed, will join largely in the work. The different social, benevolent and literary societies it is expected will be represented.

The following special departments have been created and sub-committees appointed over them:

Department of Art, including Artists' Materials—Arms and Trophies, including Sporting Materials—Agricultural Products and Implements—Bakers—Boots and Shoes—Building—Confectionery—Cabinet Work—Upholstery—Carpets and Looking-glasses—Charity—Drama and Public Amusements—Dressmaking—Drugs and Perfumery—Furs, Hats, Caps and Clothing—Florists—Flour, Grain and Provisions—Finance & Hardware—House Furnishing and Metals—India Rubber Goods—Jewelry and Retail Fancy Goods—Lingeries and Trimmings—Millinery—Music, including Musical Instruments—Newspaper, Old Curiosity Shop—Optical, Mathematical and Surgical Instruments—Carriages and Saddlery—Plumbing, Gas-fitting, Stoves and Heaters—Porcelain and Glass—Printing and Stationery—Photographs and Playing Cards—Publishers and Booksellers—Restaurant—Retail Dry Goods—Retail Groceries—Ships and Shipbuilding—Stonework and Masonry—Thread and Needles—Toys and Smallwares—Wholesale Dry Goods—Wholesale Fancy Goods—Wholesale Groceries—Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Fruits, &c.

The first two days of the Fair are to be entirely devoted to the exhibition of the various articles and products contributed. Upon these days nothing will be sold. The first week will be entirely for the sale of the articles. After that, all articles unsold will be raffled for.

Contributions are to be sent to No. 2 Great Jones-street. No persons are authorized to procure goods or money for the committee unless they are the bearers of a ticket of authorization, having stamped upon its centre in red ink a shield containing the words "Sanitary Commission."

Many articles have already been sent in. The citizens of Hartford have subscribed $1,000, and purchased a piano manufactured in that city, the case of which is made of the old Charter Oak. This will be given by them to the Fair for sale. Many of the modistes and milliners of the City have sent in liberal contributions, and it only remains for all classes of our citizens to lend a helping hand to make the Great Metropolitan Fair a grand success.

Every city, town, village and community in the State should organize such committees at once to collect contributions and forward them to New-York. Every man, woman and child can do something and should feel that they can and will help; benevolence, humanity, pride, patriotism, interest, all urge upon the citizens of this State, and especially of this City, to lend their utmost exertions to a grand and Christian work, which will not only do an untold amount of good, but will blazon to the world the magnificence of the Empire City and of the Empire State.

The Coal Sale.

At the monthly auction sale of Scranton coal, yesterday, prices were generally lower, the average decline having been about twenty cents per ton, as compared with the December sale. The total amount disposed of was 24,200 tons. The general average price was $7 12 per ton. The splendid weather of the past week or ten days has had the effect of deminishing the consumption and weakening the confidence of the speculative operators. Many families are buying coal by the single ton at the time, taking their chances in the market, as was recommended in this paper months ago, and find this course decidedly advantageous to them, as they are enabled to make each successive purchase at lower rates.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 955, 761, 971, 973, 975, 979, 1009, 1011, 1017, 1021, 556, 1033, 1035, 1041, 1043, 1059, 1063, 1071, 1079, 1070½. *Part II.*—No Calendar.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part II.*—Nos. 2994, 29, 94, 302, 303, 313, 152, 400, 288, 324, 416, 205, 97, 325, 13, 192.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 653, 1711, 3305, 3133, 3331, 2727, 3351, 3139, 2815, 3293, 3363, 3365, 3367, 3373, 3375. *Part II.*—Nos. 2154, 2152, 2156, 3342, 634, 2958, 2258, 2940, 3380, 3386, 3388, 3390, 3392, 3396, 3,400.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Thursday, Jan. 28.—Nos. 10, 29, 58, 36, 62, 61, 47, 48, 35, 64, 83, 84, 85.

The Husted Case—Final Decision as to the Custody of the Child.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of the Application of Amelia V. Husted for the Custody of her Child, Adelaide M. Husted.—This was a new writ of habeas corpus in this celebrated case, which in its separate branches has occupied three different Courts. Pending a suit for divorce, in which Mr. Husted is plaintiff, Mrs. Husted applied for the custody of the child. Mr. Husted opposed it, taking the ground that the woman was not a proper person to have charge of the child.

In return to this last writ yesterday, the respondent produced the child in court, where it was placed beside the Judge for a few moments, and then removed to a private room. Ex-Judge Dean, for the relator, said that he had made two motions—one that the child be produced, the other that the affidavits attached to the return should be stricken out as scandalous. These affidavits were sworn to by Husted and others, setting forth various acts of infidelity on the part of Mrs. Husted; that in a suit in the Common Pleas, recently, a verdict of $10,000 damages had been given against her paramour in favor of Mr. Husted, and that she was an improper person to have the infant. Counter affidavits were put in by Mrs. Husted, showing that the respondent was also an improper person. His Honor said that where a suit for divorce on the grounds of adultery was pending, and the father was the complainant, it was the usual rule to award to him the custody of infant children, but if the child was old enough to answer questions intelligently, he would question her, and see how her inclinations were. Mr. Husted, in answer to a question from the Court, said that the child was intelligent, and had not been instructed as to how she should answer. Judge BARNARD then stepped into the other room and examined the child. On his return he said that he was compelled to make an order that the father should have the custody of the child until the decision in the divorce suit was rendered, and that the mother should have the privilege of seeing her on Saturdays, from 12 to 3, the parties to agree upon a suitable place. A place being agreed upon, Mrs. Husted asked to see the child before it was taken from the court. His Honor directed that the interview should take place in the Special Term room, the child to remain in charge of one of the officers of the court.

Ex-Judge Dean for the relator, and Ex-Judge Whiting and Mr. Sherwood for the respondent.

The Express Case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Stephen T. Clark vs. *James Brooks and Erastus Brooks.*—His Honor decided the motion to postpone the case yesterday, granting the motion of defendants' counsel and setting the case down for trial on Monday next, at 11 o'clock.

Habeas Corpus.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of the Application of James M. Griffen for a Writ of Habeas Corpus, Compelling Mrs. Harriet Griffen to Produce the Body of Mary Kate Griffen.—This is a case in which the father of an infant, 7 years of age, seeks to take her from the custody of her aunt. The respondent has had charge of the child since she was 6 months old, the mother being dead and the father having married again. The respondents allege that the father, by reason of his habits and associates, is not a proper person to have charge of the child, and that his second wife is a woman of bad character. The Judge dismissed the proceedings on account of some informality in the paper.

Armor Plates.

We notice by late English papers that the Sheffield manufacturers are alive to the importance of manufacturing iron of such superior quality as to stand the severe tests of late applied by the English Admiralty before they consent to its use in the armor-plates which are now being prepared for the enormous vessels they are constructing.

In a late trial, at Portsmouth, of armor-plates manufactured by the well-known house of CHARLES CAMMELL & Co., of the Cyclops Works, Sheffield, it was found that after the 5½-inch plates made by them had received the severe pounding of ten to twelve shots from a 68-pounder, smooth bore, with 16 pounds of powder, at 200 yards distance, and mostly concentrated on a space of 18 inches horizontally by 34 inches vertically, no break beyond three surface cracks was discernible, after the removal of the plates from the vessel's side, and subjecting them to the most careful scrutiny. This was the more noteworthy from the fact that six of these balls fell in close proximity to two bolt holes; one ball, in fact, falling directly upon the bolt head, and yet so great was the homogeneity and toughness of the metal, that no crack was created, starting from either of these holes. The unequaled success of Messrs. CAMMELL & Co., in thus producing, at their first effort, armor plates which withstood the most severe tests demanded by the Admiralty, has, we learn, not only earned for them the highest order of merit, "A 1," (of which there are eight, ranging from "A 1" to "A 4," and "B 1" to "B 4,") but also the more substantial order for 2,000 tons for the Government use. The success of this enterprising house, which has been so long and favorably known amongst our railroad men in the United States, as manufacturers of springs of a superior quality for railway use, as well as cast and bar steel of all descriptions, is another instance of the rule that honest industry and prudence, joined to a determination to excel in the particular branch of trade which a firm may have chosen to embark in, almost invariably bring with them the most lucrative results.

Upon the successful tests of their armor-plate by the English Government, as we are informed by the Sheffield papers, Messrs. CAMMELL & Co. gave a banquet to some 2,000 to 3,000 of their workmen in their machine shops. From the various speeches made on the occasion, we gather the information that the Cyclops Works, established by Mr. CAMMELL, beside the Midland Railway, Sheffield, in 1844, covered a little over one acre of ground; now more than 32 acres are covered in its various works, employing from 2,000 to 3,000 workmen. No less than 345,000 pounds (about 167 tons) of railway springs have been produced in one week at this establishment; whilst ordnance of cast-steel, of the largest calibre, cast-steel shot and shell, cast-steel rails, bars and forgings, of every description, and cast-steel files, all fall within the scope of their everyday employment. Their eight large rolling-mills, we learn, enable them to produce armor-plates, of the most approved quality, up to forty feet in length and twelve inches in thickness; and whilst they formerly considered an ingot of cast-steel weighing six or seven hundred weight a heavy job, they are now daily sending out ingots of as many tons, and are preparing to make ingots of forty tons weight.

The uses of cast steel seem to be so rapidly increasing, that we venture the assertion that in a very few years the principal forgings of our merchant and war steamers will be made of it entirely. For when it is considered that cast steel perfectly homogeneous and partially decarbonized, so as to bend double cold, can be made into the most difficult forgings for marine engines and locomotives, which will have a tensile strength more than double that of the best iron used for such purposes, its value is at once demonstrated; for not only can great increase of strength be gained, but much decrease in weight. Perhaps in nothing is cast steel so likely to be used as in rails. All iron rails laminate, split and break. In stations where much switching is done, and where the brakes are constantly applied, and engines are constantly passing and repassing, the rails are so rapidly destroyed that in some cases they have to be relaid every twelve months. Now, it is well known that cast-steel does not laminate, and is not liable to split or break like iron, and thus far the experience of the English roads has been that cast-steel rails will outwear iron from six to seven times. Some of our railway men seem to have taken up the idea that because a tool made of fine cast-steel is liable to snap in frosty weather if roughly handled, it is the nature of all cast-steel. No idea is more fallacious. Cast-steel, if rightly adapted for the purpose required, is far less likely to break than iron, by variation of temperature, as its expansion and contraction is much less. Rails made of cast-steel should be made of a very tough quality of metal, and not so highly converted as that for tools, and, if properly made, may be bent at right angles, cold.

Their cost, we are told, is only about double that of best iron, and they may certainly be relied upon as enduring many times the wear and tear of iron; and we must confess our surprise that so few railways seem to have realized the importance of this description of rail in the United States, whilst the English roads are applying them so generally. In the matter of cast-steel tyre greater progress appears to have been made here, as most of our leading roads are now using them, whilst the English and French roads are rapidly discarding the iron tyre and taking to cast-steel, because they have been found to wear from eight to ten times as long as iron. The difference in wear arises from the fact that iron tyre will seldom bear turning down over twice, and in reality is of but little value after once turning; whilst cast-steel, being more homogeneous, harder and non-laminating, will run before turning from three to five times more mileage than iron, and may be depended upon for nearly the same amount of mileage after each turning as before it went into the lathe the first time. We invite an earnest inquiry into the use of cast-steel, believing much economy will result from it.—*North American & United States Gazette.*

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

(Reported by R. H. GALLAHER & BRO., Brokers, No. 18 William-st.)

$50,000	Amer. Gold	157¾	100	Fort Wayne R	s3 86⅜
20,000	do	b3.157¾	500	Pittsburgh	110
15,000	do	157⅞	100	Galena	111
350	N. Y. Cen. R	133⅞	100	do	111¼
100	do	b3. 132	500	Mich. Cen. R	132
100	Hud. R. R	138⅜	200	do	s3.132
200	do	s3 138⅜	500	do	s3 131⅞
100	Harlem R	102	100	Mich. So	s3 87⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R	125⅜	200	Q'tz Hill G. M. Co.	10¾
100	do	125¾	3000	Cle & Tol. R.bnw.	136½
100	Erie Railroad	b2. 107⅛	500	do	136
400	do	107	500	do	b3. 136
300	do	b3. 107⅛	1000	do	b3. 136⅜
2000	do	s3. 107	100	Canton Co	b3 38⅜
500	do	b10. 107¼	200	Cumb. Coal	b3 51
200	do	s3. 107⅛	100	do	51
300	do	107⅛	200	Quicksilver	47
300	do	b3. 107⅜	200	Mar. Min. Co	26

[Advertisement.]

COUGHS, HOARSENESS and the various Throat affections to which Public Speakers, Military Officers, and Singers are liable, relieved by "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Having a *direct* influence to the affected parts, they allay Pulmonary Irritation.

[Advertisement.]

THE AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY, most of whose officers are negroes of respectability and high religious character, and whose design is to help the negro race to civilization by negro agencies, is engaged in establishing schools among the colored people of the District of Columbia and the South. I am confident that this plan is the best adapted to the exigency, and that it will be faithfully fulfilled by the excellent men to have it in charge. Having this confidence, I have consented to receive such sums as may be contributed, and hand them over to the Society, acknowledging the same in the public prints.

HOWARD CROSBY, No. 51 East 30th-st.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Intensely Interesting ILLUSTRATIONS on the live subjects of the day, with many graphic scenes and valuable literary matter will be found in *Demorest's N. Y. Illustrated News.* Do not fail to see this week's number, announced elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

SUCCESS IN LIFE depends on the right man filling the right place. Phrenology indicates this. Examinations daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway. A class for practical instruction meets Tuesday and Friday evenings.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

RUDDELL—BERTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 27, by Rev. Wm. Reid, Mr. GEORGE RUDDELL, of New-York, and Miss ANNIE E. BERTON, of Brooklyn, E. D.

TAYLOR—ARNOT.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 26, at the State-st. Congregational Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Newton Heston, ASA W. TAYLOR, of Newark, N. J., and Mrs. JOANNA F. ABBOT, of Brooklyn, daughter of the late Frederick R. West, Esq.

THORNDIKE—TALMADGE.—At Sagua la Grande, Cuba, Feb. 20, 1863, by Rev. Francisco Lisola, JAMES M., son of the late Israel Augustus Thorndike, of Boston, to AUGUSTA, daughter of the late James Talmadge, of New-York.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

DIED.

BANKS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 26, ZOE E., wife of Charles Banks, and daughter of William Van Wyck, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the burial service at Zion Church, Madison-av., corner of 38th-st., on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—At St. Paul, Minn., Miss MINNIE BROWN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 18 years.

Notice of funeral given hereafter.

BROWN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 27, of scarlet fever, MASDON VARIAM, youngest son of Robert and Amelia Brown, aged 1 year, 11 months and 2 days.

Funeral service will take place at the residence of his parents, 84th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, on Friday, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock. Friends and relations are invited to attend.

GRINSTED.—On Tuesday, Jan 26, ANNA A., youngest child of David and Charity Grinsted, aged 1 year, 2 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 213 West 45th-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

JONES.—Suddenly, in Dixon, Ill., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, CAROLINE GERTRUDE, wife of Wm. Clarence Jones, and daughter of Charles and Cordelia C. Crosby, formerly of Brooklyn, aged 24 years.

Remains interred in Greenwood.

LAVENDER.—On Monday, Jan. 25, ALBERTINA LIZZIE HORTENSE, only child of Capt. A. W. and Mary E. Lavender, aged 5 years, 7 months and 25 days.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, Jan. 28, at 11 A. M., from the residence of her parents, Lefferts-st., corner of Franklin-av., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

MORGAN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 26, FRANCIS MORGAN, in the 65th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 58 East 45th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 28th inst. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MORGAN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 27, MARY ANN, wife of Thomas Morgan, and daughter of the late William Richardson, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Luke's Church, on Friday afternoon, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

SEAMAN.—Suddenly, on Friday, Jan. 22, at her residence, Jerusalem, L. I., ANN MARIA, wife of David Sands Seaman, aged 55 years.

WALZ.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 26, after a brief but painful illness, Rev. E. L. WALZ, in the 36th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. T. U. Silleck, No. 184 Adelphi-st., on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia, Lancaster and Reading papers please copy.

WYNKOOP.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 26, of diphtheria, FLORENCE PARKER WYNKOOP, aged 5 years, 5 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her parents, South Bergen, N. J., this (Thursday) afternoon, Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are invited.

WEST.—At Englishtown, Monmouth County, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 19, after a short illness, WILLIAM, eldest son of the late William West, in the 17th year of his age.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 27.—*In steamship Scotia, for Liverpool.*—C. J. Gilmore, Cincinnati; A. C. Moore, Miss E. A. Gilmore, New-Jersey; Miss Julia De Shee, Paris; Mrs. Sherman and maid servant, Watts Sherman, C. Lansing, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Wilson, New-London; H. Troost, H. Bergmann, New-York; F. Schultze, Cincinnati; Lieut. De Livron, Russian Navy; George A. Arthurs, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Wells and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Russell, George D. Fowler, New-York; John McL. Fraser, Newfoundland; A. Muruite, Paris; A. Cuvillier, Montreal; H. Stow, J. Newberger, New-York; R. N. Gomor, Malaga; Capt. Chas. H. Marshall, New-York; Mrs. M. William, Washington; Charles P. Wilks, England; M. Wilks, Jr., Otto G. Wolff, Montreal; A. Calvin, Valparaiso; Mr. and Mrs. F. Peabody, Jr., Boston; Mrs. P. Emilo, Maryland; Mr. and Mrs. Coixet, Philadelphia; Rev. F. Lopruis, Liverpool; T. Gaffray, Liverpool; Mr. and Mrs. J. Novis, 2 children and servant, England; S. Wermer, England; W. Tovres, Havana; F. A. Reichard, Jno. S. Williams, Miss Reichard, New-York; M. Thompson, St. Louis; Jno. Lidey, Montreal; Miss Marshall, New-York; Walter Brooks, Alfred Kendal, Manchester; F. Lewis, Chicago; Thos. D. Warliss, W. Blackmore, Liverpool; W. Har, Jr., England; A. T. Moore, New-York; J. David, Newfoundland; S. Kingers, R. Thorburn, Newfoundland; Mr. Percy H. Wallace, V. H. Brown, New-York; A. Fullerton, Savannah; W. N. Le Messurier, Newfoundland; J. F. Clift and son, C. F. Bennett, Newfoundland; Mrs. J. S. Cathcart, Ireland; Jno. G. Witte, New-York; W. Gash, London; M. Friedman, Isaac Strauss, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wise and 2 children, Ohio; D. C. Pell and Alfred Pell, Jr., New-York; D. McDonnell, England; J. Pallison, S. Clapham, England; E. W. Quentin, Newfoundland; Richard Patrick, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Woolf, 5 children and servant, London; J. Lorkins, Wm. Lamb, Edward Decker, London; R. W. Barrington, England; James McCrossan, Glasgow; Jno A. Kirkland, Cincinnati; Ed. Smith, J. Steer, Newfoundland; Joseph Hodgson, Jr., Newfoundland; E. Stanton, O. E. Garson, J. E. Jeffords, New-York; B. Thornton, Mr. Simpson, England; Chas. Boilet, France; Jno. R. Parnell, Mr Boyden, England; B. Berry, S. M. Rosenbaum, A. Perim, New-York; Samuel Sutton, Rockbury, Mass.

In steamship Creole, for New-Orleans.—Mrs. Andrews, F. S. Pinkham, Chas. W. Upham, Josiah Faxon, T. Coter, Mrs. Bradford, Col. C. G. Klugsley, 2 children and servant, Joseph Hirsch, W. F. Gilbert, Oscar C. Dunlap, Dr. P. P. Wells, Henry R. Greene, G. W. Jewett, Mrs. Harris, T. W. Bevan, W. B. Hart, H. A. Frasier.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 13 | Sun sets..... 5 12 | Moon rises 10 01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 16 | Gov. Island..11 05 | Hell Gate..12 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27.

Cleared.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Washington, James Hand.

Brigs Onesiphorus, (Br.,) Card, Demerara. Wm. M. Smith; John Butler, (Br.,) Knowles, Matamoras, Smith & Dunning.

Schooners Curlew, Brown, Goree, W. C. A. E. R. Ware & Co.; Maracaibo, Henley, Boston, G. L. Hatch.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport New-Jersey, Hoxie, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Charles Osgood, Geer, Washington, via Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 24th inst., passed steamer Thames, from Fortress Monroe for New-York, ashore near Alexandria.

U. S. steam transport Empire City, Baxter, New-Orleans Jan. 18, via Key West 23d, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Quinneberg, Beckley, Washington, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Ospray, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Kenny.

Saip ile Marie, (Fr.,) Magnen, Havre Sept. 26, and Guadaloupe Jan. 9, in ballast to master. Had fine weather up to Hatteras, since which had heavy westerly winds.

Ship David Hoadley, Hayden, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. and 35 passengers J. & N. Smith & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales.

Bark Spirito, (Aus.,) Minach, Marseilles Nov. 19, with wool to Baetjer & De Vertu. Jan. 19, lat. 36, lon. 74, had a very heavy gale from S. E. to S. W.

Bark Geestemunde, (Hanov.,) Kulker, London 40 ds., with mdse. to Unkart & Co. Jan. 25, lat. 37, lon. 69 30, in a heavy gale from S. S. E. to S. S. W., lost maintopsail, fore-staysail, etc.

Bark Coriolam, (Brem.,) Steengrafe, Bremen 69 ds., with mdse. and 265 passengers to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne. Jan. 15, lat. 40 30, lon. 64, passed the hull of a dismasted brig, lying on her beam ends; had apparently been on fire. Nothing of the crew to be seen.

Bark Glenanon, (new,) Watts, Thomaston, Me., 8 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Linden, Norton, Stono Inlet, in ballast to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Bark Jupiter, (Meckig.,) Bradherring, Antwerp 60 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. George W. Snow, Haskins, Bangor, with lumber to master. While beating down, and when off Ricker's Island, carried away foretopmasts.

Schr. Caroline Hall, Lamson, Saulsbury, Md., with pine logs.

Schr. D. Davison, Ketchum, Tangier, with oysters for New-Haven.

Schr. Senator, Long, Washington, D. C., 4 ds., in ballast to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Ridgewood, Weeks, Washington 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. John T. Williams, Curtis, Port Royal 5 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Linnekin, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Maria Jane, Jones, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. W. W. Marcy, Dash, Alexandria 4 ds.

Schr. L. S. Davis, Bishop, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. S. N. Smith, Dudley, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal.

BELOW—Bark Georgia.

Also one bark, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Jan. 26—Steamers Cumbria, Shetucket, George, Olympus and Louisa Moore.

Barks Concordia, Nabob, Malaga, Tejuca.

Brigs Maine, India, C. W. Ring, Sola, S. M. Newhall, Water Lilly.

Schooners Palmyra, San Juan, Sarah Mills, M. L. Wedmore, Lion, Alice, Highland Chief, Brave, N. S. Benedict, Antelope, Alice Hardy, Okolone, Ida della Torre, Surf, Frances Satterly, Albert Mason, F. Dickerson, Jonas Smith, Smithsonian, John S. Lee.

Jan. 27—Steamships Scotia, for Liverpool; Eagle, for Havana, and Star of the South; Creole, for New-Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—Schr. Sceptre, of St. John, N. B., Pittshence 15th inst., for Halifax, Bond., returned, in consequence of having on the 20th, during a heavy blow from S. W., started the stern, causing the vessel to leak badly.

Domestic Ports.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 16—Cld. 16th, French bark Henrietta, Giraud, for Havana. Arr. U. S. transport steamship St. Mary, Barstow, from Brazos; Fr. ship St. Genevieve, Picard, from Vera Cruz; bark N. Boynton, Mitchell, from Philadelphia, via Sabine Pass; bark D. C. Murray, Johnston, from New-York; brig Charles Miller, Brewer, Boston; schr. M. Reinhart, Peterson, from Philadelphia.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ships C. C. Duncan, Berry, from Boston; Annapolis, Pickett, from Baltimore; Harmony, brigs J. M. Sawyer, Bonine, from Philadelphia; A. Horta, Washburne, from Philadelphia; schrs. Ellicot, Duncan, from Rockland, Me.; Luther Childs, Leppart, from Boston; Haines, Huff, from Boston; Nancy Mills, Smith, from Boston; prize schr. Exchange, from Vera Cruz.

Spoken, &c.

Aggrippana—bark, of and from London for Norfolk, Jan. 1, lat. 31, lon. 56 58.

Johanna Christina—Dutch schr., strg. E., was seen, Dec. 31, lat. 30, lon. 33 30.

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